The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Reports from Vicksburgh, the Yazoo, Port Pemberton, &c.

Attempt of Two Gunboats to Pass the Batteries at Vicksburgh.

One of Them Said to be Sunk with All on Board.

Reported Repulse of the New Yazoo Expedition.

A New Movement Against Port Pemberton.

EVENTS IN TENNESSEE.

A Message from Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, March 28.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th inst., notes the execution by hanging of Capt. M. DA HARE, of Arkansas, who was sent out by Gen. HANSON to clear the White River District of INGRAM'S guerrilla band.

Capt. A. WIZERTS has been tried by Court-martial in Richmond, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of April, for the murder in Fauquier County of Capt. STEVENS, of the Confederate army.

The railroad bridge over Holston River, at Zollicoffer, Tenn., which was destroyed by the Union Army, has been repaired, and trains are now running over it regularly.

On Wednesday, at Lynchburgh, fine grades of tobacco ranged at $1 50 per pound, and smoking ranged from $1 50 to $1 75. The demand was greater than the supply.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, March 25.

Two of the enemy's gunboats attempted to pass down the river this morning, when our batteries opened upon them with effect. One was sunk opposite our batteries. The other was badly riddled, and now lies opposite the canal batteries. It is expected that the latter will be sunk. She was set on fire, and it appears to have been extinguished. The firing of our batteries was splendid. Almost every shot took effect.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

The following was received this morning from Gen. PEMBERTON:

"Four boats came to the turn at Sunflower this morning. Two of them attempted to pass our batteries. One was sunk with all on board, and the other lies at the mouth of the canal, apparently disabled.

S. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

THE YAZOO RIVER EXPEDITION.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, March 25, Via Memphis, Thursday, March 26.

"On Saturday morning Col. FRANCISCO, commanding the batteries at the junction of Deep Creek and Sunflower River, thirty-five miles above its junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy, and destroyed, it is said, three gunboats and drove the balance back.

Col. FRANCISCO has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check, and recommends that reinforcements be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut of his retreat.

The movement on the part of the enemy was to sink our batteries on Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 26.

The Jackson *Appeal* says that the repulse of the enemy in their attempts to enter Sunflower River has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back, and a large number of their barges captured.

The enemy are reported to have made another advance against Fort Pemberton, with considerably increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding the position seems to be fully appreciated by our authorities.

REPORTS FROM FORT PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 26.

The Jackson *Appeal* of the 24th inst. has the following:

FORT PEMBERTON, Saturday, March 21.

The occasional booming of cannon up the river tells us that our boys are after the Yankees.

The *Chillicothe* is almost a wreck. Her quarter-gunner's body has been found, killed by a shot from our heavy guns, after passing through the boat's iron wall.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, March 25.

All is quiet.

There has been no fighting since Mosby's engagement at Liberty.

The Federals still occupy Murfreesboro.

Our scouts are in Lebanon and are operating along the banks of the Cumberland, from Lebanon to Nashville.

Accounts from the north bank of the Cumberland report that the Yankees are destroying all farming implements and foraging the whole country.

The inhabitants are compelled to hide their provisions.

Five thousand Yankee infantry occupy Gallatin and the Louisville road is strongly guarded.

It is reported that the Yankees have destroyed the Stones River Railroad and the temporary bridges between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, March 25.

The General Assembly, convened in extra session, was organized to-day.

Gov. BROWN sent in a message, in which he recommended the restriction of the cotton planting to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under a heavy penalty. He argues the necessity for this course, preventing the possible scarcity of provisions. He recommends that further restrictions be put upon the distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches for that purpose. He opposes the incorporation of the Bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia, as calculated to impair the confidence of capitalists and injure the credit of the State at home and abroad. He says it could do the Confederacy no good. He recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to repay the interest on the whole debt, and to create a sinking fund to extinguish the whole debt gradually. He argues in favor of a cordial support of the Confederate Government and Administration. He recommends an increase of the salaries of the State officers, and destroy the Legislature to devise the best plan for furnishing laborers for the coast defences, and recommends that the State cars carry corn to the destitute portions of the State. He advises an amendment of the military laws, &c.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 25.

Official intelligence has been received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy. They now occupy our navy-yard and Forts Barrancas and Hyacinths. The garrison of the town, and all others that could be spared, have been sent to Gen. BRAGG.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 26.

Two Captains and six privates, of the Forty-eighth New-York regiment, were captured by our men, yesterday morning while en route from Fort Pulaski to Gamboro.

A large lot of letters and papers were also captured.

The Yankees came three miles out of Jacksonville yesterday, burned a house and tore up several miles of railroad. We opened fire upon them and they hurried off.

They are coming out again to-day, and a considerable fight is expected.

FROM VICKSBURGH, VIA CAIRO.

Reported Landing of our Forces Above Haines' Bluff.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 28.

It is reported *viâ* Memphis that two divisions of our troops entered the Yazoo, *viâ* Sunflower River, and that they landed at Eagle Bend, just above Haines' Bluff, one and a quarter miles from the rebel fortifications.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Iron-Clad Lafayette—A Second Quaker Gunboat—The Rebels "Bold" Again.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss., Thursday, March 12, 1863.

Three days ago, Gen. SHERMAN and Rear-Admiral POARTER went on board the *Lafayette* for the purpose of trying the range of her guns by a little practice upon Vicksburgh. About noon she was seen to leave her moorings in the Yazoo, and come down with her large ensign floating gally in the breeze. She made a short trip up the Mississippi, the Admiral's tug following, but scarcely being able to keep up with the new gunboat, which made better headway against the powerful current than any steamer of her class which has yet made her appearance in these waters. After proceeding a few miles above the mouth of the Yazoo, she turned short round, and steamed rapidly down toward the city. Having reached the vicinity of the canal, she again turned, with her head up stream, and dropped stern foremost down within range of the town, where she opened her powerful stern battery of Parrott guns upon the rebel stronghold, firing for half an hour in the direction of the Court-house, a very prominent building, situated nearly upon the crest of the hill, and in the centre of the town. Their firing was good, the one hundred pound shells exploding near the Court-house. It elicited no response, however, from the rebel batteries, the latter keeping silent and lying low, evidently for the purpose of drawing the formidable vessel nearer within their own range before opening upon her. Satisfied with the experiments, the Admiral went on board his tug, and the steamer returned again to her moorings in the Yazoo.

On the forenoon of the same day, a mysterious craft was observed lying near the gunboat *Louisville*, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, just in the mouth of the Yazoo. She was "long, low and black"—though not exactly a schooner. A long casemated hull, close down to the water; two extensive wheelhouses and two high smoke-pipes were the prominent objects which attracted attention. Some officers who came over reported that she was a newly-captured rebel gunboat which had just been taken up the Yazoo, and which had been partially sunk during a severe fight, and was being pumped out. Prompted by Yankee curiosity to see the captured mass-of-war's man, your correspondent crossed over, and took a survey of the unique craft. Upon close inspection she proved to be a very tolerable Quaker copy of the *Lafayette*. She was constructed by an ingenious and rollicking engineer, assisted by other officers and men attached to one of the gunboats. The purpose for which she was built was to send her past the Vicksburgh batteries to feel their fire. A raft of large logs constituted the hull, or foundation, about 150 feet long by 40 feet in width. The boards, slabs and joist required for her casemates and wheel-houses were taken from vacant secesh houses on the Louisiana side of the river. Her sides were sloped up to resemble the usual oblique iron-clads of this fleet, with large side-wheel houses. Two pramkins of pork and four barrels furnished an excellent substitute for a pair of very tall chimneys, under which were built smoldering fires, intended more for making smoke than steam. It required a close inspection, even by daylight, to distinguish them from the genuine smoke-stack. A barrel of coal tar furnished a pitchy black coating for her elaborate casemates and wheel-houses. One side of her ample paddle-boxes bore the inscription:

"CONFEDERATE MAIL PACKET NO. 1"

and on the other was painted,

"SECESH SOLD"

From the forward flagstaff depended an expensive white cotton flag on which was a death's head and cross bones, with the figure-head of a Yankee smelling the end of his thumb and twirling his fingers in the air. Total expense of construction and equipment ten dollars.

Thus furnished forth

The fair—the perfidious bark,
Built i' the eclipse and—looking very dark,

was prepared to take her perilous way past the Vicksburgh batteries.

The night was as dark as Erebus, but there were occasional flashes of lightning which revealed momentary glimpses of floating objects, but leaving their distance and proportions in uncertainty. Toward midnight the moon rose sufficiently to afford light enough to make sure that the rebels would see her as she approached the town. The night was, therefore, most auspicious for "running the blockade." The visit of the *Lafayette* during the afternoon had no doubt inspired the rebel sentinels with increased vigilance. At midnight the *Quaker* gunboat was accordingly taken in tow, and with a pitchy smoke boiling out of her pork-barrel chimneys, she went a-fluking down the rapid current of the swollen river. Having puffed and tugged along to within a mile of the point opposite the town, so as to attract the attention of the batteries, the lines were cast of and she was committed to the current and to the tender mercies of the Vicksburghers. The crew of the tug now waited to breathlessness the effect of their work upon the batteries. In about three quarters of an hour, as she began to round the point of the Peninsula, there was a heavy volley of musketry heard, and immediately after it came a flash and booming of cannon. It was now evident that the formidable vessel was seen. In another moment a second and a third shot from still heavier guns reverberated in the still midnight air, waking the echoes all along the woody sides of the river. It is needless to observe that there was some excitement among the mischievous boys who had lent their aight's sleep in order to enjoy the joke. After some ten guns had been discharged, there was a pause in the firing, as if the imposture had been discovered; but the rebel gunners were only waiting for a flash of lightning to ascertain if they might perilest their aim. Shortly, one after another gun, heavier than the rest, sent their solid shot and screaming shell over the supposed Yankee gunboat. Each battery owned to win with the other for the honor of giving her the final shot, no doubt they heard their missiles glance off from her iron casemates. As the vessel floated down each battery in turn paid her a salute until every gun along the whole line of works as far as Warrenton paid their respects to the inoffensive and harmless rant. "I thought I should have died a laughing" said one of those wags, "to hear them pegging away at the old tub!" Another declared he wouldn't have lost the fun for ten dollars. They *fired* ninety-four shots!

The circumstance proves with what sleepless vigilance the rebels watch every movement we make.

DE SOTO.

Sailing of the Oneida.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

The steamship *Oneida* left here to-day with sealed orders.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Again Increasing Their Forces at Fredericksburgh.

Troops Arriving from Richmond by Rail.

The Rebel Army Believed to Number 160,000.

OUR SOLDIERS AND THE COPPERHEADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, March 23, 1863.

Impressed, undoubtedly, with the belief that Gen. HOOKER contemplates an early attack, and at *this point*, the rebels have, during the week past, increased the force opposite by the addition of several regiments. Balloon reconnoissances have discovered the fact that troops are arriving constantly by rail from Richmond. One of the Generals so situated, that importance may be attached to his statements, estimates the rebel force opposite now at 160,000.

J.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1863.

The following stirring Address by the Fifth Wisconsin regiment will be perused with national interest. Coming as it does from a command which has participated in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac since the first battle of Bull Run, it speaks in thunder-tones to the Copperheads at home who rely upon their former political associates, now absent in the field, to aid them in the nefarious work of destroying the Republic. The Address is signed by all the commissioned officers present with the regiment, and, when read to the men by Col. ALLEN, was received with vociferous applause. There was not a dissenting voice when the question was put upon its acceptance as an expression of the sentiments entertained by the regiment.

A VOICE FROM THE FIFTH WISCONSIN.

Whereas, Treason has raised its foul head in Wisconsin, has penetrated its legislative halls, and is endeavoring to defile, with its touch, the ermine of the Supreme Bench; Therefore, as soldiers battling for the unity of our country, for human liberty and the rights of all men, as patriots protecting all the rights of citizenship, and bound to home by all the ties of patriotism and consanguinity, we feel called upon in this hour of National peril and State dishonor, to enter our protest against the suicidal policy of traitors and sympathizers with treason at home.

Peace party men, stay at home patriots who are for peace upon other terms than the unconditional surrender of the rebels—valiant knights who fall fault with the imprisonment of Northern traitors, but have no blood to shed in defence of the flag that protected their infancy and imbecility, nor sympathy to express for soldiers in the field, are alike entitled to our scorn and contempt.

To demoralize the masses by crying peace, when the rebels scoff at the idea of reconciliation, to withhold supplies, to throw barriers in the way of enlistments, and to discourage those who have already offered their lives to their country, is to paralyze the arm of the President. To paralyze the arm of the President is to give victory to rebels in arms, to plot destruction for us, to invoke it upon themselves.

We have sworn "to bear true allegiance to the United States, to serve the Government honestly and faithfully against all its enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President," and we this day register the oath anew, that we will hold up his hands, abide by his proclamations and enforce obedience to the laws, avenge our brothers in arms, fallen upon many a bloody field, and fight the enemies of our flag wherever found and in whatever garb.

Citizens! Freemen! Brothers! Men of Wisconsin, are you going to desert us? Are you willing to purchase peace at the price of your manhood? Are you going to prove recreant to your obligations? For the sake of a brief period of inglorious ease to blast the hopes of posterity, to strike even one star from your National firmament?

Eighteen months since we left home with your prayers, your benedictions. Are you willing to see us returning with our flags trailing in the dust? You promised us that while battling for humanity, a common cause, a common country, you would succor our families and sustain us with your good wishes and your fortunes. We, therefore, ask that you countenance no opposition to the conduct of the war, that you sustain for places of public trust no man who is not heart and soul with us in this business of right with wrong, that you support the laws—that you stand by the Government against which traitors in arms are arrayed—stand by your country in its hour of peril—say, more, we can demand it.

In conclusion let us say, that we are in for the war; that we are confident of the righteousness of our cause, and of speedy and final success, and that those who oppose us, whether by word or deed, are traitors to their country, and worthy only of a traitor's doom.

T. S. Allen, Colonel.	C. W. Kemnt, 2d Lt., commanding Co. C.
H. Bertram, Capt. Co. A.	W. H. Keep, 2d Lt. Co. G.
L. G. Strong, Capt. Co. B.	H. C. Farwell, 2d Lt. Co. K.
J. J. Turner, Capt. Co. H.	M. L. Butterfield, 2d Lt. Company F.
J. Ordway, Capt. Co. D.	H. Carter, 2d Lt. Co. I.
J. G. Clark, Quartermr.	E. P. Mills, 2d Lt. Co. E.
A. S. Bennett, 1st Lt. & Adj.	L. F. Miller, Acting 2d Lt. Company C.
J. H. Cook, Lieut. Co. I.	R. B. Emerson, Capt. Co. I
A. W. Hathaway, 1st Co. E.	J. W. Davis, Asst. Surg.
J. McMurtrey, 1st Lt. Co. H.	G. W. Madison, Capt. Co. B.
G. E. Hilton, 1st Lt. Co. G.	
E. White, 1st Lt. Co. D.	
A. H. Robinson, 2d Lt. Co. H.	

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, March 28.

Deserters brought into camp to-day confirm the previous reports of the great scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp, but says this does not dampen the ardor and spirit of the troops.

Owing to the strictness of the rebel conscription in the Shenandoah Valley it is highly probable that fertile and productive portion of the State will be nearly a barren waste the coming season.

Other portions of the State are believed to be in the same condition.

IMPORTANT SEIZURES.

Large Capture of Contraband Articles.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 28.

The revenue steamer *Reliance*, Capt. DUNGAN, arrived here to-day, having in tow two prizes, captured while attempting to go to Virginia. They had on board a large rebel mail, a file of late papers from Richmond, and a large amount of Confederate bonds and Virginia Bank notes, medicines, goods, &c., intended for Richmond. One of the prisoners, ILGE, an Austrian, claims to belong to Montgomery, Ala. Capt. DUNGAN deserves praise.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Attack Upon a Steamboat—A Number of Soldiers and Negroes Reported Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, March 25.

Capt. BOWIE, of the steamer *Sam Gaty*, just arrived from Independence, reports that while passing Sibley's Landing he was hailed by a band of guerrillas who succeeded in boarding the boat and killed two infantry soldiers, fifty cavalrymen and twenty negroes. After this they robbed all the passengers, threw overboard a hundred sacks of flour and a lot of Government stamps. (In this dispatch for "killing," we should probably read "capturing."—EDS. TIMES.)

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Publication of American Diplomatic Correspondence.

Complaints from Minister Adams About the Alabama.

The Emancipation Society Protests Against Fitting Out Ships in England for the Rebels.

Earl Russell Requires an Oath as to the Facts Before Instituting Proceedings.

Large Arrivals of Cotton from Rebel Ports.

Trouble Pending Among the Lancashire Operatives.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. SHANNON, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 13th inst.

The Inman line has been reinforced by the addition of a steamer called the *City of Cork*. The new steamer *City of London* is also nearly ready to take its place in this line.

Messrs. GUION & Co. were inaugurating a line of steamers to convey emigrants from Liverpool to New-York. The steamer *Louisiana* was to sail on the 21st of March. The steamer *City of Cork* would also sail on the same day as an extra vessel in the Inman line.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* was at Madeira on the 5th March, and would sail on the 7th for Cadiz.

The screw steamer *Edward Hawkins* arrived at Liverpool on the 12th from Matamoras, with 1,804 bales of cotton (which had run the blockade of Texas) and $600,000 in specie.

The bark *Fanny Lewis* had arrived at Queenstown with a cargo of cotton and turpentine from Wilmington, N. C. The *Prospero*, from Nassau, had also reached Liverpool with 144 bales cotton.

The Confederate loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced in London and Paris in the week following the *Asia's* departure.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Manchester Guardian, March 14.

On Thursday, three series of diplomatic correspondence on the affairs of North America were published as Parliamentary Papers. The first of these consists of letters and dispatches between Earl RUSSELL, on the one part, and Lord LYONS, and, during his absence from Washington, Mr. STORER, on the other part. Most of the letters refer to cotton, the extent of the supply, and the impediments to trade in that article; others refer to the protection of British subjects, particularly against drafting, and occasionally to the internal politics of the Union, and the progress of the war. There is at page 41 a letter from Lord LYONS, written just after the successes of the Democratic party in the elections, in which he states that several leaders of that party had sought interviews with him, and told him that a proposal of foreign intervention at that time was inopportune, and would weaken them and strengthen the war party. He remarks that before the elections an inclination to a peace policy was so ill received that a strong declaration in favor of war was thought necessary by the Democratic leaders, who accordingly were at the date of his letter, clamoring for a more vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Referring to the opinions of those who recommend mediation as preliminary to the recognition of the Southern Government, Lord LYONS says: "*I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a mere recognition; and I presume the European Powers do not contemplate breaking the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United States in support of the independence of the South.*" With reference to the apprehensions of an attack on Canada in the event of a reconstruction of the Union, Lord LYONS writes: "If the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain."

On the 13th January, Lord LYONS writes from Washington on the general state of political parties in America. He says:

"The terms of service of a very large portion of the present army expire in the Spring or in the early Summer. If the present state of feeling continues, very few of the men will reenlist; fresh volunteers will not present themselves, and *to enforce a large compulsory draft will be impossible*. Already desertions are very frequent; they would, it is said, be much more so, did not men remain in hopes of soon receiving the large arrears of pay due to them. It was stated the other day in Congress that somewhat more than one-fourth of the officers were absent from their regiments, some with, many without, leave. The Emancipation Proclamation had disgusted many; it has made still more doubt the possibility of any other result to the war, whenever it may end, than separation. Nor is the one great advantage which the Republican party has—that of holding the Executive power—turned by them to the best account. The unpopularity and the failure of the Administration recoil upon its supporters, and they in their turn weaken the Administration by manifesting their discontent with it. The attack made upon the Cabinet by the Republican Senators has no doubt damaged it very much. Nor is the effect of it allowed to subside. It is pursued in the newspapers; indeed, yesterday, the text of the resolutions pressing the President to change his Cabinet was published in one of the Washington journals. Besides these party troubles, there is in some of the Western States, and especially in Indiana and Illinois, a discontent which passes upon apprehensions of even more than constitutional opposition. To add to all this, the state of the finances is becoming really alarming. The pay of the army is six months in arrear. The Democratic party seeks to profit by the difficulties of its opponents, without committing itself to any very definite policy. Thus it attacks the arbitrary arrests and the other extra legal measures of the Cabinet, and, above all, the military Administration; but it does not risk its own popularity by declaring against the war, or pronouncing the word 'separation.' Its leaders know that it is felt to be the peace party, and that it really gets all the votes of those who desire peace. They will not incur the danger of losing other votes by avowing a desire for peace themselves. They desire to throw on the Republicans all the responsibility of any unpopular measures which may become necessary. *Foreign mediation is not likely to be acceptable to the people at large, and the Democrats would be very glad to escape all share of the responsibility of having recourse to it.* According to present appearances, the difficulty of keeping up the numerical force of the army would seem to be the most probable cause of peace. Great military successes might, however, revive the warlike spirit, and an invasion by the Confederates of the Northern States would probably induce great numbers of volunteers to enlist for a short period to defend their homes. *There is nothing at present—a clear intuition of that there is likely to be, in the meantime, a complicated attack foreign Powers may step in with propriety and effect to put a stop to the effusion of blood.*"

The second collection of papers is a correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. MASON, extending over the period between April, 1862, and the end of last month. Mr. MASON's letters urge the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and to break the blockade. He goes into long arguments on International law; but most of *Earl Russell's replies are more courteous* (whatever else may be said of them) received his communications. On the 24 of August, however, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

"In the face of the astounding events of the war; the alternations of victory and defeat; the capture of New-Orleans; the advance of the Federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of the Mississippi, as far as Vicksburgh, contrasted, on the other hand, with the failure of the attack on Charleston, and the retreat from before Richmond; placed, too, between allegations so contradictory on the part of the contending Powers—Her Majesty's Government is still determined to wait."

In the beginning of this year, Mr. MASON addressed to the Foreign Office a letter merely dated "January, 1863," in which he objects to the views of the English Government on the subject of blockade. In reply to this, Earl RUSSELL writes:

"I have, in the first place, to assure you that Her Majesty's Government would much regret if you should feel that any want of respect was intended by the circumstance of a mere acknowledgment of your letter having hitherto been addressed to you. With regard to the question contained in it, I have to say that Her Majesty's Government see no reason to quality the language employed in my dispatch to Lord LYONS of the 15th February last. It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be sufficiently clear that *the Declaration of Paris could not be intended to mean that a port must be so blockaded as really to prevent access in all winds, and independently of whether the communication which might be carried on in a dark night, or by means of small low steamers or coasting craft creeping along the shore; in short, that it was necessary that communication with a port under blockade should be utterly and absolutely impossible under any circumstances.*

In further illustration of this remark, I may say there is no doubt that a blockade would be in legal existence *although a sudden storm or change of wind occasionally blew off the blockading squadron.* This is a change to which, in the nature of things, every blockade is liable. Such an accident does not suspend, much less break, a blockade. Whereas, on the contrary, the driving off a blockading force by a superior force, does not break a blockade, which must be renewed *de novo*, in the usual form, to be binding upon neutrals. The declaration of Paris was, in truth, directed against what were called 'paper blockades;' that is, blockades not sustained by any actual force, or sustained by a notoriously inadequate naval force, such as the occasional appearance of a man-of-war in the offing, or the like. The adequacy of the force to maintain the blockade must, indeed, always to a certain extent, be one of fact and evidence; but it does not appear that in any of the numerous cases brought before the Prize Courts in America, *the inadequacy of the force has been urged by those who would have been most interested in urging it against the legality of the seizure. The interpretation, therefore, placed by Her Majesty's Government on the declaration of Paris was that a blockade, in order to be respected by neutrals, must be practically effective.* At the time I wrote my dispatch to Lord LYONS, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the blockade of the Southern ports could not be otherwise than so regarded; and certainly the manner in which it has since been enforced gives to neutral Governments no excuse for asserting that the blockade has not been efficiently maintained. It is proper to add that the same view of the meaning and effect of the article of the declaration of Paris on the subject of blockades which is above explained was taken by the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James (Mr. DALLAS), during the communications which passed between the two Governments some years before the present war, with a view to the accession of the United States to that declaration."

The third series contains the correspondence which has passed between Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and the Foreign Office in respect to the *Alabama*. Much of this correspondence has already been published. In a letter, dated Jan. 24, Earl RUSSELL concludes that the Government have in no way allowed a breach of the law which they were able to prevent, and says the American Government have themselves done what is questionable in seeking to induce British subjects to engage in war on the Federal side. Mr. ADAMS, in reply, dated Jan. 26, (the last of the series,) says:

"If I understand your Lordship aright, it is now affirmed that because the Government offers large bounties on enlistment in the United States, and because British subjects in the United States, tempted by these bounties, do occasionally enlist, therefore your Lordship is justified in having affirmed in your former note that the Government of the United States systematically and in disregard of the comity of nations induce them to enlist. As well might I in my turn, in view of the frequent applications made to me to procure the discharge of citizens of the United States who have been tempted in the same manner to enlist in Her Majesty's service in this kingdom, assume the existence of a similar policy."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, March 14.

The diplomatic correspondence referring to the latest incidents of the American war, which was printed last night, represents our Foreign Secretary in a position not so novel as it is perplexing.

The representatives of the United States and the Southern Confederacy, Mr. ADAMS and Mr. MASON, have played the part of the rival influences, and Lord RUSSELL has been compelled by official necessities to listen cautiously and reply prudently to both. The arguments, representations, and remonstrance of the opposite advocates are earnest and elaborate. They prove that each thought the choice between them, and the reasons that ought to have determined it were obvious and self-evident. In reality, to side with either was utterly impossible, and the courteous but firm refusal to commit the Government and the country in any way on the questions at issue *has left both parties disappointed by our neutrality.* That disappointment is not without a tinge of angry feeling, but when time has brought about the great results that are impending, we hope a calmer judgment than we can appeal to at present will acknowledge that the steady neutrality of the policy of England has been the wisest that could have been pursued. That it has not been adopted in a spirit of sulkiness, that we have suffered by the continuance of the conflict sufficiently proves. We have refrained from buying a present advantage by an interference that for generations to come would have been made a ground for accusation or reproach.

The irritation that may be traced in nearly an equal degree in both divisions of the last correspondence, North and South, is of itself a proof that we have not unduly inclined to either side. This is precisely the point on which a neutral Power is likely to differ in opinion from two enraged belligerents. Mr. MASON urges the English Government to declare the blockade of the ports of the South a nullity, or not to respect it, because it can be shown that the North has not been able to render it complete and total. Some ships have sailed in and out of those ports, but many have also been captured in attempting to pass, and as these incidents are common to all blockades, the Foreign Secretary refuses to declare that of the Southern coast as not existing because it is not perfect. It is only excessive laxity on the part of the belligerent who is bound to vigilance that can legally raise a blockade; and the difficulty of all communication by sea with the Southern States proves that the Northern naval commanders have not shown any evident want of force, or remissness in the discharge of their duty. The refusal of Mr. MASON's application, which a strict neutrality compels us to give, is the cause of the dissatisfaction of the South. That of the North has another reason.

We have done too little to satisfy the Federal Government in the case of the *Alabama*. *Because that vessel was built in an English port we are made responsible for all the incidents of her once quasi career.* Such a position *we might be content of a breach of neutrality* has been *forcibly* imposed on us. The *Alabama* has been hunted like the *Wee Willie* or the *Red Rover*, or any of the marvelous ships of salt-water romance, we are not answerable for her achievements. The shift and daring that rendered one vessel an embarrassment to a great naval Power were certainly supplied by the South. The Federal Government might have bought a score of *Alabamas* on the same terms and with the same risk. The long man hunt is contravention of the Queen's proclamation. *It was an illegal and contraband transaction, and was colored by all the arts and precautions that interpret, when it engages in that kind of business, has always at its command.* The Federal Government has never yet had to manage a system of Excise duties or maintain a coastguard against smuggling. When the war debt and a high commercial tariff have made detection of fraud and repressing a contraband trade matters of experience, it will learn what kind of work private enterprise can cut out for an Executive. When suspend into action by large profits, private enterprise can dispose facilities for concealment, and measures that would put the eyes of Argus at defiance. A belligerent Power must maintain the police of the seas in its own coast. A neutral cannot and is not bound by the law of nations to transfer any part of that duty to its own ports and harbors. This is, in effect, what Mr. ADAMS throughout this correspondence complains that we have not done. But really, the complaint only amounts to this—that we have *treated both parties to the war in precisely the same manner.* We declared the sale of arms and warlike stores to either of them illegal. We withdrew from the traffic in such supplies all the protection and encouragement given to regular trade. Britain took no taking part in such contraband business, but felt all right of appeal or protest against the seizure and destruction of their property if captured by the enemy. We could do no more. What Mr. ADAMS requires of a neutral Power is that we should allow the North to buy unlimited quantities of arms of all kinds, but prohibit the purchase of all such stores by the South. Our neutrality ought to have been shown by giving a decided advantage to one party. The Federalists needed no object lesson in the waste of war and, and immense resources of its own, out of which to build or charter a formidable fleet. What it did want for its war service it bought and, having the control of the sea, transported without risk. The Southern States had no ships, and in the same way, bought them. *But we believe the amount of money the North have spent in England in the material of war far exceeds all the funds the South could devote for the same purpose. It is the use that has been made of the Alabama, not her origin, that has rendered her dangerous, and for this we are not in any way responsible.* If a man is run through with a sword he may with more justice attribute the mischance to his adversary's skill, or a fencer than to the distant workman who forged the blade. The *Alabama* derived nothing from the locality of her construction that was not purchasable with mere money. The qualities she afterwards displayed were not of our supplying. Perhaps they are of a kind that money cannot buy. But that is a question beyond the reach of diplomacy. It underlies much of this correspondence, but could not be broached in it.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK SPRINGBOK.

In a letter to the Liverpool *Mercury*, the Captain of the British ship *Springbok* details the circumstances under which his ship was captured by the Federal gunboat *Sonoma*. He says: "I left Falmouth for Nassau on the 23d December, 1862. On the 24 of February, in latitude 25° 36' north, longitude 72° 40' west, steering to the west under all plain sail, we were hailed by an American war vessel and ordered to heave to, which I immediately did. An officer from her then came on board and demanded the ship's papers, which I at once produced. He then desired me to take them all with me and proceed on board his vessel with him, and on arriving there I handed over every paper I had relating to ship and cargo. The Captain said the manifest did correspond with the contents of the cases, bales and packages, and asked me if I had any invoices of the cargo, and also if I knew of what it consisted. I told him that to the best of my belief it was an assorted general cargo, consisting chiefly of Manchester goods, but of what description I did not know. He then said he should seize and make a prize of my vessel and cargo. I told him I was much surprised at the step he had taken, as I could see no cause for it; but he said he did, and that he should take all the ship's papers, and that I must consider myself a prisoner for the time being. A prize crew was then sent up to take the vessel to New-York. I was kept on the gunboat till 11 P. M., and then sent to my own cabin with a prisoner's mate, and a crew of six men, armed with revolvers, rifles and side-arms. The crew of my vessel were then mustered and told the vessel was a prize, and asked whether they would assist in working her to port, or go on board the gunboat, when they at once and unanimously decided to stay by the ship, and we bore away for New-York. We arrived at New-York on the 11th of February, and all hands kept on board till the following day, when myself and crew were taken in custody to the United States Marshal's office and there ordered to the House of Detention. I asked to be allowed to see the British Consul, when I was told I could see no one until I had been examined by the Prize Commissioners. We were kept as close prisoners in the House of Detention for two days, and in the meantime I asked permission to write to the British Consul, and was allowed to do so, and was told my letter would be safely sent through the Marshal's office, and I have since learned from the Consul that he never received it. When released I returned to my vessel, and found that my cabin had been ransacked, the staterooms broken open, and the chronometer and all the nautical instruments taken away. My vessel was 200 miles east of Nassau, New-Providence, when taken possession of."

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

The following letter from the Foreign Office has been received by Mr. THOMAS B. POTTER, President of the Union and Emancipation Society, respecting the building of war vessels for the Confederates, similar to the *Alabama*:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11, 1863.

"SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of the copy, signed by you, of a resolution of the executive of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, dated the 3d inst., in which that Society records its protest against the building and fitting out in this country of armed vessels for the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, and call upon Parliament and her Majesty's Government to put an effectual stop to such proceedings.

I am, in reply, to request that you will call the attention of the executive of the society to the provisions of the Act 59 George III., cap. 69. It will be observed in that act that evidence on oath is required to enable proceedings to be taken against persons charged with contravening it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Thomas B. Potter, Esq., President of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, No. 51 Piccadilly, Manchester."

THE GREAT WEDDING.

THE CASUALTIES.

All the London journals have their long columns full of reports of the inquests upon the unfortunate victims of the rush and crush in the streets on the day and evening of the wedding, and editorially they comment with much severity upon the inefficiency of the police. These are some of the painful incidents testified to:

An inquest was held on the bodies of four more of the persons killed on the night of the illuminations in London. The names of the deceased were Caroline Mitchell, Anne Harding, Ellen Giles and Elizabeth Grove. Mr. GRAHAM, a coachbuilder, said he was passing down Ludgate Hill on Tuesday night, and when opposite the Old Bailey he found a very large crowd, so that the circulation was impeded. Whenever an opportunity presented itself people passed and repassed each other. Scattered between the Old Bailey and Farringdon street his attention was called to a young woman struggling in the crush. It was the sister of the deceased CAROLINE MITCHELL. He got her out, and placed her in a doorway. She described her sister, and he went after her. He went up the Belle Sauvage Yard, and about 50 yards from the entrance he found the deceased lying on her back on the pavement. There was a crowd round her, simply gazing upon her in bewilderment. She was pronounced to be dead. Verdicts of "Accidental deaths" were returned in all cases. On Thursday, an inquest was held on the body of an infant, two months old, one of the victims of the great crush. The mother said that on the evening in question she took the deceased out with her as she was going to the city to see the illuminations. Witness was accompanied by a young woman and a man. When they got to King William-street they turned toward London Bridge to go and see the monument, and there was a great crowd and crush. Witness did not notice that the child was particularly pressed against, but upon looking at it, she found that it was black in the face, and was gasping. They made their way out of the crowd, but the child was dead. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased, being an infant of tender age, was suffocated in his mother's arms by the pressure of the crowd in the public streets."

A communication to the *Star* describes the manner in which most of these unfortunates were killed. The writer, describing the scene in Princess-street, says:

"The people appeared peaceful and quiet, in unison with their wives enjoying quietly the sight of the illuminations. All at once I heard a great screaming, whistling, and shouting, and on looking back I saw a set of ruffians (more properly ruffians) of the lowest class, bedizened with rosettes, wearing false beards and moustaches, *charging with a rush on the dense portion of the crowd.* The foremost of leader of the gang carried the frame of an umbrella,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDITATIONS ON DEATH AND ETERNITY. A Translation from the German, by FREDERICA ROWAN.

The original of this work is a well-known German book entitled *Stunden der Andacht*, the authorship of which is in doubt, though generally ascribed to ZSCHOKKE. The *Meditations*, though upon subjects not generally or sufficiently dwelt upon, are tenderly expressed and filled with the most absolute consolation for those in dread of the unknown land, or to whose hearts sorrow has come near. The circumstances under which this book was published in England are peculiarly touching. The original translations were ordered by the late Prince Consort for the Queen, with both of whom the subject matter possessed great interest. Upon the death of Prince ALBERT, Her Majesty directed a public issue of the *Meditations*, that the balm which served to soothe the sorrows of a royal heart might be of more enlarged service among her people. It is published in Boston by TICKNOR & FIELDS, and is for sale in this City by SHELDON & Co.

THE WORDS OF THE LORD JESUS. By RUDOLF STIER, D. D. Translated from the Second Revised and Enlarged German edition, by Rev. WM. B. POPE, Manchester. Revised by JAMES STRONG, S. T. D., and HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary. Part I. 8vo., pp. 144. New-York: Pastor's Library Association.

The clergy will hail the appearance of the best of modern commentaries in this compact and cheap form—and so, in fact, ought every intelligent Christian layman. There is no great display of learning in the work, but every page is enriched with the digested results of learning, in combination with sound sense, practical wisdom and fervent piety. The translation is admirable—retaining all the vividness and point of the original. The series, when completed, must occupy one of the foremost places in every Christian library.

THE IRON FURNACE; OR, SLAVERY AND SECESSION. By Rev. JOHN H. AUGHEY.

Mr. AUGHEY writes of matters concerning which he is entirely familiar. Long residence in the State of Mississippi afforded him ample means of information concerning the workings toward secession; while his subsequent sufferings in the cause of the Union, his persecutions, losses and personal danger, left little for him to learn of the outrages and indignities which were heaped upon every citizen of the sunny South who dared raise voice or hand against the rebellion of the slaveholders. Mr. AUGHEY's account possesses all the interest of personality, with all the charm of a practiced writer. WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, *Philadelphia, are the publishers of the work*, which is sold here by A. S. BARNES & Co.

SPOKES AND SPLASHES; OR, DROLL RECOLLECTIONS OF TOWN AND COUNTRY. By HENRY MORFORD.

This book is unpretentious, filled with anecdotes, humorous and otherwise, in which well-known individuals "about town" figure, and places of public note are introduced. CARLETON is the publisher.

NOTES, CRITICISMS, AND CORRESPONDENCE UPON SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS AND ACTORS. By JAMES HENRY HACKETT. New-York: CARLETON. 1863.

SHAKESPEARE has had a host of commentators, troops of critics, but only a few interpreters. The self-sufficient MALONE and the stately JOHNSON, among the first class, and the esthetical SCHLEGEL, and the acute HAZLITT among the second, will readily recur to mind. We make no allusion to the coteris of writers on the Bard who are either perpetually clipping his language with etomological scissors, or inflating it with rhetorical bellows—such an one was COLLIER. But your interpreter of the emperor among dramatists can only be found in the ranks of the actors or (to go back to a good old Saxon word) players. Some of the latter have lazily studied the commentators, or dreamily followed the critics, and they have failed in strength of impersonation. But those of them who studied the text of SHAKESPEARE with that conscientiousness of attention which a lawyer employs over the hidden intricacies of a puzzling will, or which an early father of the Church used over Sacred History and Biblical literature, have accomplished a twofold success. First, in adding to the fame of the great Bard; and secondly, in better establishing their own excellence as Shakespearian actors. Mr. HACKETT ranks with the last named. He is an interpreter of SHAKESPEARE, and has rarely succeeded in not bestowing tediousness upon his readers by the book. This may seem a negative compliment; but, rightly viewed, it is far otherwise. The world of belles lettres has been so feasted with views on SHAKESPEARE, that he who can read new ones and rise from their perusal with a sense of satisfaction, gives more real praise to the author than if the latter had stunned him with commentation or amazed him with a novel critique.

Mr. HACKETT will go down in histrionic fame as the great impersonation of *Falstaff*, and therefore we select this character to say that his Merry Knight has been such an unbounded success, because all who saw and heard felt that not Mr. HACKETT was behind the footlights—HACKETT, the gentleman by birth; HACKETT, their quondam mercantile acquaintance; HACKETT, the delight of society; HACKETT, the worshipping husband, indulgent parent and generous friend—but the very confidence man and quintessence of all vices of the Elizabethan age, who had slept a Rip Van Winkle slumber, to be aroused by the American actor in question, and introduced to the new World just as SHAKESPEARE drew him, and not a hair taller nor a stocking thinness the shorter! We remember well, in boy-time, meeting HACKETT in society and wondering how that perfect gentleman could so metamorphose himself into *Falstaff*. The thought was of itself an eulogy. Naturally, therefore, the actor who could so imbue himself with the dramatic characteristics of one of SHAKESPEARE's most difficult *creations* can very well interpret some of his *personæ*, taken from history or romance.

The book before us abounds in the work of both commentator and critic; but is the *result* of interpretation. The author has evidently *tested* his own ideas as a philosopher tests his discoveries,—not always on the public stage, but certainly in that private one which exists in the actor's closet as much as a laboratory exists in the apartments of the chemist. The personal experiences and recollections plentifully scattered through our author's pages, (but not in any sense unpleasant from egotism,) show us how these tests were made from time to time. Mr. HACKETT, however, has one perfectly finished essay upon Hamlet's soliloquy on suicide, and it is original. This is saying enough, considering how hackneyed is the theme. It is analytical—which is saying more, considering how easy it was to take up old theories or opinions, and to demolish them without substantially making a new erection. The notes upon King Lear will prove an agreeable addition to dramatic literature, for they touch upon those hidden beauties and those salient points for action which would strike the actor and wholly escape the mere critic. The author then takes up the different actors of "Hamlet," and gives to us piquant and truthful notices of their persons and habits, and excellencies or defects. Actors are not always generous reviewers of each other, but, in the main, none of the contemporaries of Mr. HACKETT can find fault with his frankness and evident disposition to say the best things of them. As the years roll by and they pass into historical associations, the library possessing these reminiscences of Mr. HACKETT will have a valuable provision for answering "queries." Mr. HACKETT finally enriches his pages with most interesting correspondence upon Shakesperian subjects. The correspondence to from and with Ex-President QUINCY ADAMS, WASHINGTON IRVING—the Smith-Brothers-of-wit—the author of *Ion*, etc., etc. Familiar letters [illegible] relieves criticism of its usual pomp and makes up for eye and ear reading which is ever piquant. It is thus in our author's volume. So that [illegible] gossip, sparkling stage [illegible] intelligent interpretation, including just criticism and candid comment, valuable references to contemporaneous theatrical events and actors, and suggestive hints upon nearly all Shakesperian subjects. Mr. HACKETT's book is a very [illegible] readable volume and agreeable library companion than the grave title on its back would at first indicate. We heard a friend recommend it to a scholar as "*Hackett's Shakesperian Lunch.*" E.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Prosperous State of Affairs in Peru—The French Stopping the Slave Trade—Chili Quiet—From the Argentine Republic—The Legislative Assembly Dissolved by Force.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, March 16, 1863.

The British mail-steamer *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 8th inst., from South American ports. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th and from Callao and Lima to the 27th February. There is nothing new from Ecuador. The *Callao* brought $176,361 50 for Southampton; for New-York, 40 bales goat skins, 18 bales bark, 14 bales wool and 1,160 hides; for San Francisco, 10 packages chancaca; for Southampton, 182 cerons bark, 17 packages merchandise; for Liverpool, 540 bales cotton, 170 bales wool, 23 cerons bark, 6 bales India-rubber; for Panama, 560 sacks flour, 12 packages merchandise, and $3,760 50 in specie.

PERU.

The country continues to prosper under the new administration of Gen. SAN ROMAN, because the capitalists and merchants have no fear of either foreign wars or revolutions.

The excellent new currency law has just been promulgated. The present Bolivian coin, which constitutes the greater part of the circulation, is in future to represent about its true value, 80 cents, as compared with the new coin. Gold ounces or doubloons are in future to represent $20 25 of the base coin. Thirty-one merchants of Lima, who cannot see beyond their own noses, held a meeting and denounced the new system.

The French authorities in the Polynesias have at last put their threat in force, to arrest the infamous new slave trade that was instituted by a company of Callao merchants, that of stealing the poor natives and bringing them to Peru to be worked to death on the cotton, sugar and rice lands. Several Peruvian vessels were seized in the Polynesian ports, and were only released on their promising to abandon the heartless trade. These simple people, who have never known any restraint, and who gain at home *their livelihood in an exceedingly easy manner*, going nearly naked and living on fish and fruits, when *put to hard labor at once on their arrival in Peru*, working from sunrise to sunset, die in such numbers, and with such rapidity that scarcely a quarter part of some of the first cargoes, introduced only six months since, are now alive.

CHILI.

There is nothing of very great interest from Chili. The newspapers are discussing the subject of religious toleration. Chili has advanced but little in this idea when the general progress of the people toward liberty is taken into consideration, and the bulk of the interior population are much opposed to the introduction of "heresies" of any kind. All sects are allowed to worship according to their own creed, but all are more or less at the mercy of the Government, and are liable to have their privileges abridged if the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction should happen to be a fanatic. It is now proposed to accord religious toleration not only as a privilege, but as a right.

Don RAMON S. VALDES has been appointed Chilian *Chargé d'Affaires* to Mexico, and Señor ASTABURUAGA will return to Washington.

The building of railroads is making rapid progress. In the South great advantages are expected from railway communications.

In Concepcion four criminals had been shot. In Santiago the mortality had been very great in the month of January, 1,030 deaths in a population of 100,000. Of these 669 were children.

A slight animation had been experienced in all branches of business in Valparaiso the past fortnight. The exportations, chiefly in Wheat, had been of some importance, and the abundance of the present harvest, it is expected, will create a good deal of activity in the shipping line. The rates of interest and discount remain the same. Money is abundant, but is only to be had on the very best of names. Consumers of cotton goods have at last been obliged to purchase, causing a considerable activity in this branch of trade. It is noted that prices are lower in second hands than in first, in many cases.

Flour is held at from $2 86 to $3 10 per quintal, 6 and 9 months. It is believed that a good deal will be exported to England, but prices must first range lower.

Bar Copper is sold at $16 50, cash.

American Lard is in demand.

Freights to England and Hamburg are £2 10s. and £2 15s. To the United States $12.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45d. to 45¼d. per dollar. On France 4f. 65c. to 4f. 75c. On United States, nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Mendoza to Feb. 3, mention some disturbances in that Province. The Governor had dissolved the Legislative Assembly by force of arms. On the same promise a decree has been issued fixing death as the irremissible punishment for robbing three or more heads of cattle from the pampas, or one or more from the farms; for stealing any goods in value exceeding $25; for fraudulent bankruptcy and for concealing any thief or assisting him in his misdeeds.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT proposes to establish a railroad between Rosario and Cordova.

The cotton plantations at Entre Rios, Santa Fé and Corrientes had turned out well.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATTE.

Effect of News from United States—South America too Dependent—How to Improve—Projects—Mines—Petroleum—Science—Porter C. Bliss—Objects—Offer of Service to the United States by Maj. Mayer—Mr. Wheelwright—Cordoba Railroad—City Railroad—Erection of Houses in City—Gen. Urquiza at Work—New Line of Steamers to Europe—Dr. Burmeister—Fossils—Markets—Coal—Hides—Lumber—Arrivals—Sailings—Value of Correspondence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

We are as much moved here by the news from the United States as though we were a dependency of that Government. Especially is this true in our commercial and political circles. The carrying trade of all nations is affected, and the state of Exchange is a direct result of affairs at the seat of war. Once we could procure gold in New-York in any quantity; now we are shut up to the use of the limited amount that is current here. Recently this stringency has been severely felt, and the value of our currency is at the mercy of a small number of wealthy men.

From this position of affairs we look for escape to *the suppression of the rebellion*, and the return of commerce to its wonted channels, to the efforts of statesmen here to fix the value of paper, and to the working of the rich mines of gold and silver recently opened in the Province of San Juan. To develop these mines there has been formed a joint stock company, composed of some of the most enterprising capitalists of this country. The project also meets the cordial encouragement of the Government.

In the Province of Rioga there has been lately discovered a petroleum spring, and scientific men believe that Rioga is as rich in that singular product as is Pennsylvania. The great want here is workmen. There are demands in agricultural and mining business in this country for thousands of laborers.

It was especially pleasant, a few days ago, to see a young gentleman embark for the United States, to offer his services to the General Government. [illegible] the eve of sailing, he speaks of letters of high commendation given him by our Minister and Consul and also by Messrs. ED. A. HOPKINS, E. H. PULMAN, and Rev. W. GOODFELLOW, the American clergyman here. He is the only volunteer from the Argentine army for the United States Government in this time of her trial.

Mr. PORTER C. BLISS, who has spent many years among the Indians of the United States, has lately arrived here, and has offered his services to this Government to work in connection with the Department of the Interior, to make more systematic and efficient their policy toward the native tribes of the Pampas. He is cordially received, as he really deserves to be, and he has already been assigned a post in an exploring expedition which departs in a few days. His acquirements are varied and profound, and the results of his South American researches are only waiting publication to place him prominent in the list of historians and naturalists.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, an American gentleman, has recently arrived here, to undertake the long-talked of railroad from Rosario to Cordoba. He has a world-wide reputation as a railroad engineer, and his presence here is regarded as a guarantee for the speedy completion of that most important road. Already speculators are buying the land on the route of it. The Government guarantees nine per cent. per annum to the stockholders. A road built by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT on the Pacific coast yielded two per cent. per month profit, and the new railroad northward from this city is yielding a profit of 1½ per cent. per month.

While we have sent a native of the South to fight our battles, we are enriched by the acquisition of two North Americans who are renowned in the arts and sciences of peace.

As I have written before, signs of settled peace and prosperity to these fertile countries multiply. The character of the men coming into power, and the institutions they inaugurate or sustain, are indications of improvement. Some of these I might arrange in the form of an argument, and you will give space to them with profit to all your readers:

This city is wide; not that the houses are far apart, but until within a few years they were all built one story high. They are building higher now, but the city is spread over a great deal of ground. It has long been desirable to have cars drawn by horses in the streets. The National Government has now urged it upon the city, and the city is about to inaugurate the movement.

During the year 1862 there were erected 753 new edifices, costing an average of $6,000 Spanish each, though some of them have cost above $240,000 Spanish. There were repaired and improved 604 buildings, at an average expense of $1,600 Spanish. This makes an increase of near 50 per cent. over the year 1861.

Gen. URQUIZA, so long the moving mind in warlike measures, has reached an age and a degree of wealth in which he has all to lose and nothing to gain by war. Accordingly, he is actively engaged in the affairs of his farm and his cattle-killing establishments. His farm is larger than several of the independent German Principalities, and it is ruled with rigidity, and worked with the most scrutinizing economy.

Arrangements are already made for a line of steamers direct to Antwerp, which will make the third opportunity per month of writing and traveling by steam to Europe.

Dr. BURMEISTER, the naturalist in the service of the *Government here, has gone on an expedition to the* country, to obtain some fossils, with which the whole Buenos Ayrean soil abounds. *Some of the most valuable fossils of the tertiary system ever found have* been obtained in this vicinity. The Museum here has undergone a great change under his management. It has become an attractive and an instructive place.

In markets there is but little movement. The three best classes of wools range respectively in currency at $75@$80, at $90@$95, at $95@$100, with doubloons at an average of 400. In hides there is little change. Gold is in great demand, but it is believed to be only a gold panic. No adequate cause for the demand is known. To-day ounces closed at 420. Within two days the New River Platte Bank drew out of Mana's Bank 10,000 doubloons.

The pine lumber brought by the *Hebron* sold on board at $41, Spanish, per 1,000. Other cargoes had sold at similar rates.

Several letters have been received here from the United States making inquiries or arrangements for business suggested by letters from your correspondents here.

Since last mail this port has been entered by the following American vessels: *Sparkling Sea, Sea Bride, Union, Kremlin, Hebron, Jeanie, La Plata*. The latter is proverbially "fast." She made the trip here in 45 days.

The *Zone* sailed for Boston Dec. 24, with 4,900 hides and 392 bales of wool. The *Czarina* sailed same day, for same port, with 8,000 hides and 377 bales wool.

ADELANTE.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Commerce with the Republic of Chili—Collision at Sea—Loss of the Boston Ship Grenada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

The commerce of the United States with this Republic, small as it is, is growing less. Chili now ships nothing to California, and nothing but copper ore, coarse wool, and a few hides, to the Atlantic States. Her bullion goes to England and France, whence she receives her dry goods, hardware, &c.

JOHN LISTER DAVIS, late mate of the Boston ship *Grenada*, arrived here a few days since from Valdivia, on the British coasting steamer *Talca*. He reports that on the night of the 26th of December last, at 1½ o'clock, while the *Grenada* was on her way from Sunderland, Eng., to Port Chester, Falkland Islands, with a cargo of coal, about 150 miles N. E. of the Islands, a strange ship ran into her, striking her about midships, and cutting her nearly in two. The second mate and steward were instantly killed, and DAVIS had two ribs broken. They had barely time to get off in two small boats, when the *Grenada* sunk. The strange ship made no attempt to save them, but went on her course, not even giving her name or answering when hailed; but the language and dialect of the officers in giving orders were those of Englishmen. The Captain, ALFRED SCOTT, and crew, drifted in the two boats for four days and nights without food or water, when the English ship *Conference*, from London to San Francisco, picked them up. The Captain of the ship put DAVIS and two seamen (ANDREWS and JACKSON) on board a Peruvian brigantine at sea, and she landed them at Valdivia, on the Southern coast of Chili, on the 6th inst., whence the Captain of the *Talca* gave DAVIS a passage here. He is badly hurt.

The commercial business of this port is almost exclusively in the hands of the foreigners.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Revolt in San Domingo—Admiral Wilkes' Movements—Rumors About the Alabama—The French in Mexico.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

Military and official circles in Havana were thrown into much bustle and excitement by the order that a battalion of the Cazadores de la Union, and a battalion of the regiment Del Rey, in all two thousand men, should at once embark for San Domingo. The explanation was soon given; an insurrection had occurred there, and RIBERO, its Captain-General, had proclaimed martial law over the whole of his Government, and at once written to Cuba for reinforcements. The troops were all on board the steamers by nightfall, so that no time was lost. The revolt is in the districts of Guayubin and Monte Cristo, which are situated on the northern part of the island. It is headed by LUCAS DE LA PEÑA, a former General of the militia of the country. The *Diario* terms it a mad revolt, evidently instigated by the Haytians, and is confident it will soon be suppressed.

The screw war steamer *Patronato*, at Samana, had received orders to carry troops and equipments. These troops are commanded by Brig.-Gen. BUCETA, Governor of the District of Samana. It is also thought Gen. SANTANA will leave his retirement to act against the revolt. Troops will also be sent from Puerto Rico. The *Diario* asserts that the rebels have had as yet no encounter with the troops. Forty soldiers who garrisoned Guayubin had retired from that position.

The *Prensa* gives the following account of this insurrection:

"We have letters from the neighboring Island of San Domingo dated the 1st of this month. One from Samana—it says the Spanish steam transport No. 3 has just arrived from the capital, carrying troops to Monte Cristo, at which place there is an insurrection of those folks from Hayti who will not be quiet, and who must at last have a good beating. It is said here that the insurgents have had the daring to haul down our flag, and in its stead to hoist the famous standard of Hayti, shouting death to the inhabitants of the island of San Domingo, which, if true, will cause them to dance on one foot, and that very soon. The newsmongers add, that in all the Seibo there was agitation of some sort, and the result is that to-morrow [illegible]"

[illegible]

Admiral WILKES had visited the capital with two vessels. On the 23d the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated by firing a salute from the United States vessels, which was responded to by the Spanish war steamer *Hernan Cortes*.

The *Boletin* asserts that the *Alabama* was lately at St. Thomas, and that two United States vessels had sailed for that island.

Letters from Vera Cruz remark that FOREY's last proclamation is less vehement than his first. He has labored incessantly to sow discord amongst the supporters of JUAREZ, but to no effect, for the Liberals are more compact and united than ever. The expenses of the war are immense. The steamer *Venus* took out $1,000,000, which, in reality, would only be sufficient for some days. Their means of transport are slight. They have 360 large wagons for heavy goods, which have left Orizaba for the interior. From the United States they received 250 other wagons, but can only use 60 for want of oxen. They need one thousand mules, but do not know where to get them.

From the *Ferrocarril de Orizaba* of Feb. 22 we take the following:

"DEPARTURE OF GEN. FOREY.—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Corporation of Orizaba presented itself at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, to pay their respects on the occasion of his speedy departure. The political chief of the district headed the deputation and also addressed the General in a brief and feeling speech, to which His Excellency answered with words of gratitude. He was to have left on the 1st, but delayed a few more days."

"RETURN OF GEN. ORTEGA.—the *Boletin Oficial* says: 'Yesterday afternoon the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East returned from the Capital, accompanied by Generals BERRIOZABAL, LALLAVE, NEGRETE, LAMADRID, MEJIA, ALATORRE, PAZ, PRIETO, OSORIO and other officers, who had gone out to receive him at the *Garita de Mexico*.'"

"THE ZOUAVES.—In a letter from Acayete, we are told that Zouaves are continually passing by there on their way to Puebla, which news is confirmed by their daily arrival. They say that they are kept completely ignorant of all operations—not even a newspaper being seen. However, those who can read try by stealth to ferret out news, and have seen some of the addresses from the Mexican Government."

Washington's Birthday in St. Petersburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

Late Saturday afternoon, some one said, in a company of Americans, "We ought to celebrate WASHINGTON's Birthday." The proposition was adopted at once, and it was agreed to have a dinner, in which all loyal American citizens in St. Petersburg should be invited to participate. Mr. TAYLOR, United States *Chargé d'Affaires*, tendered the use of the Legation Rooms, and took upon himself the labor of the preparation.

At 6 o'clock Monday, (the 22d coming Sunday,) we sat down, fourteen of us, in the following order: BAYARD TAYLOR, President of the evening, at the head of the table; WM. EDWIN PHELPS, United States Consul, Vice-President, at the foot, and GEORGE H. PRINCE, *of the house of W. ROPES & Co., the longest* American resident in Russia, and ALEXANDER WILKINS, *a Russian of English parentage, for many years* past United States Consular Agent at Cronstadt, in *the centre. Occupying intermediate places were* Maj. P. McD. COLLINS, United States Commercial *Agent at the Amoor River, now here urging the* Russian-American Telegraph scheme; Col. CALEB CROSWELL, Ex-United States Consul at St. Petersburg; Col. JOHN E. GOWEN, who raised the ships in the harbor of Sevastopol; GUSTAV AD BUHL, (naturalized,) of JAMES D. GREEN's rifle factory, Worcester, Mass.; OTTO SHOENHARDT, (naturalized,) United States Consul at Konigsburg; WM. H. DURBIN, of the American Bank Note Company, now Superintendent of Engraving in the Russian National Bank; EDWARD RUDOLPH, (naturalized,) BENJAMIN B. NOYES, THOMAS MARSHALL and FRANCIS PRATT.

In the centre of the table was a bust of WASHINGTON, surrounded by beautiful dishes of tropical fruits. On the side wall of the saloon was suspended an oil painting of the old hero, draped on either side with Union flags, whilst a large flag was hung across the end of the hall in the rear of the President's chair.

The dinner was a very handsome one, embracing the favorite American dishes of roast pig and turkey, and terminating with a blazing plum pudding.

When the cloth was removed, Mr. TAYLOR rose and announced the regular toasts. He said that thirteen was considered an unlucky number the world over; that since the Last Supper, whenever there are thirteen persons assembled, one of them is sure to be a Judas. So it had proved with the original thirteen colonies. South Carolina had betrayed us. He had, therefore, chosen to step out of the beaten track, and on this occasion would adhere to the time-honored, sacred number seven.

The toasts were then drunk in the following order, each prefaced by appropriate remarks by the President:

1. The Memory of WASHINGTON.
2. The Union.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Army and Navy.
5. The Loyal People of the United States.
6. The Emperor of Russia.
7. The Women of the United States.

Mr. BUHL was called on, and responded enthusiastically to "the Army and Navy," and Mr. RUDOLPH to "the Emperor of Russia."

In announcing the last toast, the President said he would call upon three persons to respond: Col. CROSWELL, because he was the oldest unmarried man present; Mr. PHELPS, because he was the youngest bachelor present; and Maj. COLLINS, because he was also a bachelor, and the agent for the *Amoor*.

The Colonel gave us a speech full of rich puns and dry humor. Mr. PHELPS dealt in Yankee stories, Revolutionary reminiscences, and the power of woman in all great struggles. The Major thought there was nothing left for him to say. But he soon showed us that the man who could travel across the wilds of Asiatic Russia, and open up to the commerce of the world a river navigable two thousand miles from its mouth, was fully equal to the emergency of a third speech on that toast that is always nearest to the heart of every American.

Remarks complimentary to Mr. TAYLOR were made by Col. GOWEN, when Mr. PRINCE gave us the following sentiment:

"*Bayard Taylor*—We recognize in him the *Chargé d'Affaires* eminently fitted by his abilities and his education for his position; and we hope, ere long, to hail him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Capital of all the Russias."

We drank this toast with three rousing cheers, when Mr. TAYLOR said: He came to Russia, at the solicitation of the Minister, with the understanding that he was to be left in charge of the Legation, believing that he could best serve his country in that way. He had been here during the most critical period of our nation's history, and in leaving, as he probably should before long, he had the satisfaction of feeling, that his efforts to preserve the friendship of Russia, so important to us in our struggle for the perpetuity of our Government, had not been unsuccessful.

Stirring speeches were made by Mr. PRINCE, Col. GOWEN, Mr. SHOENHARDT and Mr. MARSHALL, all instinct with the spirit of undying devotion to the Union, and eternal hatred of treason.

Mr. PHELPS then proposed "MRS. TAYLOR." Though a native of Saxe-Coburg, she said at her marriage, "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." She is a genuine American woman.

Mr. TAYLOR responded briefly, saying, there can be no true marriage until the man and woman, by Heaven ordained find each other, and then no difference of nationality or religion should keep them apart. The sentiment was the more grateful to him, because at home he had been somewhat sternly criticised for marrying abroad.

We now formed in procession, and carried the bust of WASHINGTON three times around the table, marching to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner," resumed our places, and drank to his memory standing and in silence.

Mr. TAYLOR's ready muse had furnished a song for the occasion, which was sung and repeated with a will:

SONG.

AIR—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Columbia's wandering children we,
Though parted far and long,
Still keep her days of jubilee,
Still sing her festal song!
We link our hands the closer yet,
When foes against her rave—
Dishonored he who could forget
The sacred gift she gave!
Then drink to Union, spite of all
The threats against it hurled,
The glorious fabric shall not fall
Till with it falls the world.

We know no sundered South and North,
We know no East or West—
Our fathers sent one message forth
To all the world's oppressed;
'Tis ours to guard their altar-lights,
To bear their banner high—
To let no [illegible] vulture smite
Their eagle from the sky!
Then down with black rebellion's rag,
Its despot and its slave!
For only Freedom's holy flag
O'er Freedom's land shall wave!

After this we had various national airs; also, two beautiful poems from Mr. TAYLOR: One, upon "The Neva," he said, according to his Quaker ancestors, the spirit moved him to read to us. The other, on "The Thousandth Anniversary of the Russian Empire," he repeated by request.

With three times three and a bumper for the success of our armies and the perpetuity of our Government, we parted, feeling that, though in a foreign land, our National Holidays are ever sacred, and resolving to celebrate them in future, whenever it is possible.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A Better Feeling in Illinois Regarding the Ship Canal—Union Leagues—The War News—Commercial, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23, 1863.

There appears to be a better feeling arising in relation to the Ship Canal and cognate questions hereabouts. The action of your Chamber of Commerce, and the tone of the leading journals, have done much to allay the angry excitement caused by the defeat of our favorite measure in Congress. The West will not be disposed to hold New-York responsible for the adverse action of some of her Representatives, if a disposition is shown to meet us upon fair terms, by her State authorities and great transportation lines. But our Western roads, too, will be obliged to adopt a more liberal policy in the transportation of produce from the interior, and our carriers on the Lake will have to be content with something less than the monstrous profits they have realized for two or three years past. From Pennsylvania we have heard nothing which indicates very decidedly any change in her policy in regard to the West, and the undivided front which her representation presented against the Canal bills will long be remembered to her disadvantage.

Our people are not particularly desirous of forming commercial or other than regular business connections with Canada. The appointment of Commissioners was done under the first impulse of disappointment and indignation at the defeat of what we regard as a great and important measure, for the purpose of operating upon New-York, by showing her that we had other resources, and could command other channels of transportation if driven to the alternative by a continuation of her unwise policy. Much will depend upon the action of your Canal Board in adjusting the rate of tolls for the coming season. The *Journal of Commerce* is not far out of the way in saying that New-York could better afford to pass Western produce over her Canals toll free, than to lose the Western trade, or to create any great and permanent estrangement between the two sections.

Our citizens are already making arrangements for the June Convention. A large Committee of prominent gentlemen has been appointed to take charge of the matter, and funds are being liberally contributed to meet the necessary expenses. From every quarter interested, we hear of action being taken looking to a representation in this great commercial gathering. It is to be hoped that the East and West will be brought together face to face, on that occasion, and that a mutual good understanding may be the result.

UNION LEAGUES.

The loyal people are actively engaged all over the West in forming Union Leagues. They are now established *in nearly all the cities and towns, and are* extending into the rural districts. They are having a *decided, yet quiet influence upon the tone and temper* of the Copperheads. In them the blatant semi-Secessionists see a union *of purpose and of action* which they realize it will be impossible to make head *against. The really disloyal are few in number*, but noisy—full of sound and fury. But they readily subside, when met with determination and spirit by the friends of the Government. It is estimated that there are already over 50,000 Leaguers in this State alone.

The recent course of VAN BUREN, BRADY, and others, in your city, is not without its influence upon Western Democrats. The latter uttered a telling admonition, when he said to his fellow Democrats, that "those who oppose this war, will in a coming time, be regarded as more infamous than the Tories of the Revolution." The cry of "Hartford Convention" was fatal to those against whom it was raised. So will be the charge of aiding and abetting treason against the Copperheads of the present day.

FROM BELOW.

I see persons every day who are direct from Vicksburgh. Their reports do not vary materially from those received by telegraph. They unite in representing the troops in good spirits—hopeful and confident, and having full faith in their Commanding General. The taking of Vicksburgh by a direct assault, is generally considered impracticable, if not impossible. As at Charleston, Savannah, and elsewhere, the rebels have been given too much time to construct their fortifications and perfect their defences. A year ago it would not have required half the force, or half the sacrifice to have reduced either. The general tenor of the reports thus brought up by private hands is that the sickness in the army has been much exaggerated in the published accounts, and that the health of the troops has undergone a decided improvement within the past few weeks.

I saw a gentleman on Saturday from ROSECRANS' department. He brings very favorable accounts of the condition of everything there. Large and effective reinforcements had arrived, and the army was waiting for the then pleasant weather to dry the roads, so as to render them passable for the artillery and the trains, to make an advance movement. He regards ROSECRANS as strong enough to push the enemy before him to any extremity.

HOME MATTERS.

Contrary to expectations, the ice in the straits and the lower lakes is very tenacious this Spring, and as yet refuses to let go its hold. Vessels cleared here two weeks ago, with the prospect of getting through, but nearly all of them are in port yet. Freights have been taken at 11½c.@12c. for wheat, and 10c. for corn, to Buffalo, with a look that these figures will have to be lowered somewhat. From accounts received from below, it is probable that navigation will not be opened much, if any, before the first of April. In the meantime our canal is in full blast—boats having been running for nearly two weeks. Our receipts of grain—corn particularly—are consequently largely increased. The hog receipts last week were 20,460. We shall probably go up to 1,400,000 before the season is fully closed. We have reports from many points in the interior of the increased ravages of the "hog cholera"—sucking pigs even being carried off, almost by wholesale. Should this continue, the "crop" for next season will be seriously diminished. Reports in regard to the growing wheat continue favorable from most districts. Chicago is fast becoming a manufacturing as well as a commercial town. Among the new branches introduced, on a large scale, is that of manufacturing boots and shoes, one firm employing three hundred hands and machinery, is about to enlarge its business by increasing the number to five hundred. The boot and shoe towns of Massachusetts must look out for their laurels, and their trade, too, for people here generally succeed in whatever they attempt on an adequate scale.

In the Hopp murder case, heretofore noticed, a new trial has been granted by the Supreme Court, on what grounds I am not advised. We are getting into something of a ferment.

Another additional professorship has been established in the Chicago University—that of Botany. It has been liberally endowed by Hon. J. Y. SCAMMON, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on Friday evening, the chair was filled by the appointment of Dr. FRANKLIN SCAMMON to the Professorship. At the same meeting, Hon. W. B. OGDEN, President of the Board, subscribed $5,000 toward the Astronomical Observatory.

The Torpedoes in the Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes from on board the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, off Baton Rouge, under date of Feb. 28:

Inclosed I send you a sketch of a torpedo constructed somewhere in rebeldom, and intended to do mischief to the fleet, and in all probability especially intended for the *Essex*, as our Quartermaster discovered through his glass a boat just above the point where the *Arkansas* was blown up, and reported to the officer of the deck that a man had just set something adrift in the eddy, which carried all the drift wood just where the *Essex* is moored. The cotton figured in the sketch attracted the attention on board the *Essex* and a boat was dispatched from her and succeeded in making fast to the "barrel" and towed it in to the shore about two miles below us, on the west bank. Our captain and first lieutenant took a boat and went over to the assistance of the *Essex's* boat. After much hard pulling they got it out of the water, but could see nothing externally to indicate danger, and so proceeded to dissect the monster, having detached the barrel and log, which were only "adjuvants." The end of the cylinder which was uppermost had a circular aperture which was filled. This was secured by a round cast iron plate one inch thick, and screwed down upon two thick pieces of gutta percha, with six bolts passing through the plate, and the head of the cylinder. The clock work was of brass, and secured on an iron plate one-quarter of an inch thick, four inches wide, and fourteen inches long. It was still in motion when the plate was removed. It did not appear how much time would have elapsed before the hammers would have struck the caps. Attached to the clock work were two hammers, under which were two ordinary percussion tubes inserted into the plate, and covered by percussion caps. Over this whole arrangement was a sheet of tin bent over, forming a protection to the machinery, and this again was in a cloth bag to keep it clear from the powder, in the centre of which it was placed, the tubes being connected therewith by percussion paper. As soon as the plate was removed, the powder was thoroughly wetted, the clock work was removed, a slow match was applied, and the whole went off in a "fizze," and we now have the exact apparatus on board. This is the sixth apparatus that has been fished up by the *Essex* within a short time.

Appearances indicate active operations in this quarter soon.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

The Capture of Sabine Pass, and Destruction of Railroad Bridges and Rebel Vessels.

From a private letter from Capt. CROCKER, of the steamer *Kensington*, we are allowed to take the following particulars of the capture of Sabine Pass and the further operations in Western Texas:

"About the 25th of September I took a company of men, and with the schooners *Harvey Jones* and *Rachel Seaman*, attacked and captured the fort and town of Sabine Pass. The fort had four heavy guns, and hotly contested the possession of the town for a time, but finally gave us possession. On the 27th, two days after, I organized a boat expedition, and pushed up the [illegible] River, which is about fifty miles east of Sabine, expecting to find some steamers and a battery, but upon my arrival I ascertained that the steamers had left a few days previous, and found the battery abandoned. On the 28th I took the launch and twelve men, and steamed eighty miles up the Calcasieu River, lying some miles east of Sabine, and captured one steamer and burned two schooners. The steamer I brought away under the following circumstances: My men had completely tired out with rowing, and must rest. I therefore compelled two rebel prisoners I had taken, to pull me alone in a skiff ten miles further up the river, where I discovered the steamer in possession of five white and three colored men. These I had fast, after me, and some of them had rifles, but I put on a bold face and set them all at work, and soon had steam up, and was under way down the river. I got to the sea after several other interesting rebel adventures, and safe to Sabine.

About ten miles up Sabine Lake there was a large railroad bridge, over which all troops and heavy artillery must come in approaching Sabine. This bridge I determined to destroy, and a few nights after taking Sabine I dispatched a party for that purpose, but the strength of the rebels prevented. I now armed the prize steamer with a crew of twenty-five men, one boat howitzer and a 3-pound Parrott gun, and started up the river to drive out the rebels and destroy the bridge.

My steamer was very slow, and before reaching the bridge the rebels had collected a considerable number of reinforcements, and made full preparations for my reception. They had a considerable number of cavalry and a battery of field artillery, while their men, numbering about two hundred, were protected behind an embankment. I run the steamer in as favorable a position, as possible, to work the howitzer and Parrott gun, having ordered my men below, and had the satisfaction, as soon as I got the guns fairly at work, to see the rebels all break and run, leaving me in full possession of the bridge. As soon as they were well out of the way I dispatched 12 men to burn the bridge, the barracks and two schooners which lay near by. While they were at work a body of rebel cavalry charged upon them, but finally skedaddled at my opening fire upon them, and the work of destruction was successfully completed.

Two days later I landed a howitzer and fifty men and proceeded inland five miles, when I met and dispersed a force of cavalry, burning their barracks, capturing some rebel trophies, &c., &c.

I have had four fights, taken one steamer, eight schooners and one sloop, in less than a month, and am now going to Pensacola to coal up and get provisions and instructions.

Truly, F. CROCKER."

We may add that Capt. CROCKER was formerly Captain of the *R. R. Cuyler*, plying between this port and Savannah, and saved that steamer from the rebels at the time the rebellion broke out. Capt. CROCKER was appointed Master's Mate early in the war, and in September, 1861, placed in command of a vessel, with the rank of Captain. At this appointment his friends in this City presented him with a sword, which he has gallantly honored. By the steamer *Washington* he sent to some friends at the International Hotel a large rebel flag, some shot and shell, with a musket, and double-barreled shot-gun, trophies captured at Sabine Pass. They are now at Taylor's Saloon.

Brilliant Movements of National Troops in Missouri.

Extract from a Letter dated,

GEN. MCNEIL'S HEADQUARTERS, BLOOMFIELD, MO., March 18, 1863.

We marched to this place from Pilot Knob, and reached here on the 2d, after being a week in mud up to the eyes. We made the hundred and ten miles in seven days, having thrown an advance party into this place, who bagged the rebel Provost, and captured or killed his guard, twenty-four hours before our arrival.

We have made two drives since, and have driven JEFF. THOMPSON from the State. We sent eighty prisoners to St. Louis, left thirty men lying in swamps, and others wounded through the country. We have captured over one hundred horses and three hundred guns; have paroled and administered the oath of renunciation to two hundred Butternuts, most of whom have been in the rebel service.

We had a nice little skirmish at Chalk Bluff the other day. The rebels held the Bluff, and we the bottom opposite. They had a boat. We spattered bullets at one another for hours, and we finally shelled them out, and swam our men over and seized the boat. We then crossed, burned their mill and stores of corn, and destroyed their means of crossing, hoping that JEFF. THOMPSON could not get out; but he escaped in canoes.

We are now expecting an attack by MARMADUKE, with 6,000 men, and 9 pieces of artillery. We are ready for him.

How to Dispose of Prisoners.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, on board the gunboat *Gem of the Seas*, off Indian River, Fla., writes under date of March 4:

"You remember Col. CHASE and his party of refugees, that I have told you so much about, who came here for the purpose of going up Indian River [illegible] a rebel steamer in St. John's River. They have been detained here nearly two months, being needed on other expeditions. They got off about a week ago, and I must say that I never expected to see them again, as it was a desperate undertaking. The traveled at night only, secreting themselves and their boat during the day. While in camp one afternoon, only twenty miles from here, one of them discovered a schooner filled with men, and a lighter filled with cotton, sailing down the river. After due deliberation, Col. C. and party concluded, from the number of men on board the schooner, that they were coming down to the inlet to waylay our boats, and fearing they would be successful, determined to wait until dark, and attempt their capture. The schooner and lighter passed on down the river in apparent security, but about midnight Col. C. pounced suddenly upon them, and secured the whole batch, consisting of 13 men. One of them is a Jew, from New-York, named J. L. COHEN. The Captain of the schooner is a Rhode Island man, named TITUS. All the rest are full-blooded rebels, especially one named DOMMENY, who is a Captain in the Confederate army. All but TITUS and COHEN are villains, and desperate ones at that. Col. CHASE says he "drew the elephant" that time, for his party was only seven strong, and he was certainly puzzled to know what to do with his prisoners. He contrived a plan at last. He stripped the prisoners of all their arms, &c., and put them, with two of his men, in his own boat, which he towed astern. Two more he sent on board the lighter, to look out for the cotton, and himself and the other two remained on board the schooner. The beauty of the thing was in putting two of his men in the boat with all the arms except their pistols, and towing her 40 or 50 feet astern. If all had remained on board the schooner, the prisoners were more than two to one, and could have easily overpowered them, but by having two men clear astern out of their reach, with four rifles and six shot-guns loaded, and in hand constantly, they were completely under control. Not an eye in the Colonel's party closed for three days and nights. They arrived safely at the inlet last Saturday, when we went in and brought their *elephant* on board. Col. CHASE and party certainly deserve the highest praise for their bravery and success against such odds. There are twenty-one bales of Sea Island cotton on the lighter, which will be quite a prize for this section of the country. We have eight more also, which we have captured with their assistance."

A CURIOUS CASE—A LADY ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.—For the last few days considerable talk has been occasioned in this part of the city, called Frankfort, owing to the fact that a respectable and wealthy widow had been arrested and taken to Lockport for examination, charged with the larceny of a note of the amount of $2,400. It is contended by the lady, the defendant in the case, that she gave the man residing in Lockport, who had been transacting some business for her, a note for the amount above stated in payment for his services. When the note became due it was presented to the defendant by one, a stranger, to whom it had been transferred by the original owner. The lady stated that she could not pay the note then, but would in a few days. About ten days thereafter the holder of the paper again made his appearance, and presented it, and the lady paid $1,200 in cash, and gave another note for the balance, the interest on the original note being thrown off through generosity, as she supposed. This is the defendant's case, or as much of it as is proper to publish at the present time. The prosecutor alleges, as we hear, that the defendant, while visiting at his house in Lockport wrongfully obtained possession of the note. The further examination of the case was postponed until to-morrow, meanwhile the lady is at large, on bail or on her own recognizance. There are other matters connected with the case which will probably be developed in behalf of the defence which promise to give it some magnitude. The defendant's character has always stood above suspicion here, and her arrest is very mortifying to her and her friends.—*Rochester Union, March* 26.

THE CONTINENTAL OPEN WAR.

[illegible]

[illegible] Commonwealth, Wednesday, March 18.

HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR.

Flour in Wilmington, Texas, is selling at $50 per barrel.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

We are not at all surprised at the delicacy with which the Northern Democrats have vaulted upon their position of quasi opposition to the war to a fervent support of Abraham Lincoln and his Stars and Stripes. We expressed at the time our conviction that not the slightest confidence was to be put in anything they might say or do. JOHN VAN BUREN, in particular, was beaten by the most emphatic popular election that ever New-York saw, (with the single exception of W. H. Seward,) and he could not be the legitimate son of MARCY, unless he was perfectly servilable in every word and action. It is a matter of little importance, however, what they may say or do. They cannot be more vilified than they were at the beginning of the war; more servilous and latent on emancipation. We fear their arms less than their arts. They have been conspicuous also among whatever may have invaded Virginia, and a like fate, we verily believe, awaits them in the future. They may howl themselves hoarse about their Stars and Stripes, assume themselves by cotton, rice and tobacco; we will accommodate them with those three articles, if they will only say that as they may longer; they deserve no one; they only add the guilt of hypocrisy to their other innumerable crimes.

We are presently to see New-York make another gigantic struggle for its preservation of her commercial supremacy. Perhaps she is beginning to see that if the rebellion, as her new-born servant, fails in its successful, the West will secede, and then what will become of the Babylon of America? Heaven grant that her worst apprehensions may be realized!

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Hanover	97
Manhattan	121	Irving	18
America	115	Metropolitan	126
Phenix	105	Market	98
National	102	Nassau	98
Leather Manf.	100	Merchants' Union	104½
Seventh Ward	125	Corn Exchange	102
State of New-York	100	Continental	91
Commerce	86	Marine	120
Broadway	100	Commonwealth	97
Ocean	97	New-York County	105
Exchange	100	Importers & Traders'	145
Pacific	102	Park	116
Bank of North America	101		

There was more steadiness in the Railway Mortgages, and some of the Erie and New-York Centrals decidedly improved.

[illegible]

We are requested to say that the names of Messrs. GEORGE W. MCLEAN and HOWARD LAWRENCE are embraced in the list of corporators for the New Exchange in the bill presented a few days since to the Legislature, without their authority or knowledge.

Mr. T. QUICK, of the firm of QUICK & VAN BUSKIRK, has been admitted a member of the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The New-Bedford *Mercury*, of the 27th inst., says:

The ships *Hudson* and *Corinthian*, Scotland, from the Pacific, and the bark *Oceanic* 2d, from the Indian Ocean, arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing aggregate amounting to 2,670 barrels of sperm and 850 barrels of whale oil. The value of the sperm is at least $183,500, and that of the whale nearly $6,000. These vessels have been absent between three and four years, and have made, at the above moderate figures for oil, very satisfactory voyages.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company:

	Week ending March 22.	From Jan. 1 to March 22.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$12,449 26	$9,822 27	$118,831 04
Freight	12,906 29	7,260 61	148,414 20
Sundries	1,026 62	947 62	11,768 63
Total	$26,382 17	$18,030 50	$278,013 77
Same period last year			218,066 76
Increase			$57,947 01

Reviewing the Pork trade of the West this season, the Chicago *Times*, of Tuesday, gives the following comparative statement of the number of Hogs packed at certain points, during each of the last two seasons:

	1862-3.	1861-2.	Increase.
Chicago	814,318	370,203	454,114
Cincinnati	474,467	346,457	128,010
Milwaukee	99,461	182,365	83,704
Peoria, Ill	85,525	20,603	64,922
Terre Haute, Ind	60,325	39,925	20,325
Toledo, Iowa	50,000	31,000	19,000
Burlington, Iowa	59,659	41,659	18,000
Lafayette, Ind	38,000	26,000	12,000
Beardstown, Ill	9,365	14,665	5,300
St. Joseph, Mo	4,000	8,000	4,000

The total number of hogs packed last season in the entire West, including Tennessee, was 2,872,000. This number will probably be increased to nearly 4,000,000 for the season now just passed. The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following statement of the amount of Hogs packed in Chicago for a series of seasons:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

Season.	No. Packed.	Season.	No. Packed.
1852-53	60,126	1857-58	186,000
1853-54	53,640	1858-59	167,918
1854-55	72,001	1859-60	231,335
1855-56	89,200	1860-61	514,115
1856-57	74,000	1861-62	970,264
1857-58	96,262		

SEVEN PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Season.	No. Packed.	Season.	No. Packed.
1851-52	21,000	1857-58	96,075
1852-53	54,003	1858-59	48,808
1853-54	33,431	1859-60	51,009
1854-55	22,001	1860-61	26,200
1855-56	28,978	1861-62	55,912
1856-57	14,097	1862-63	42,142

A circular has been issued by certain leading receivers of State flour in this City, to the millers of the State, calling a Convention of millers, to meet at Rochester, on the 10th of April, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the course pursued by the Flour Inspectors. It is claimed that the Inspectors have been guilty of all sorts of abuses of their office, by which the interests of the millers have severely suffered. The Rochester *Union*, in giving this circular a place in its columns, prefaces it with the following appreciatory remarks:

"The course adopted by the Board of Flour Inspectors in New-York has been such of late as to work disastrously to the interests of millers, and a movement is now on foot to organize a new Board, which promises to have the hearty cooperation of the millers in this section of the State, as it certainly should. The millers have rights which should be respected, and which they will maintain. Such absurd restrictions in the matter of inspection as are calculated to cross their business or change its whole character, it is proper that they should act in self-defence. We hope the movement will be successful, and have no doubt but it will."

The following correspondence in reference to the Five-Twenties Loan will be found of interest to all who may have money to invest at the present time. The new loan is in great demand among all classes; and its character and advantages are set forth in the reply of Messrs. COOKE & Co.

[illegible]

Saturday, March 28—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was firmer [illegible] in demand and higher be[illegible] cent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Stock market [illegible] advance on general of the Railroad Shares. At the 1 o'clock Public Board there was rather a stronger tone to sell at the advance, and the price of Erie gave way to 75[illegible] per cent. But later in the day the market recovered on Erie, and was higher on New-York Central, Hudson and Harlem. The bids named were much excited in the afternoon, and sold up higher day by day. The Westerns were generally steady. Pacific Mail Shares firm. At 4 o'clock the following were about the quotations. In Governments the demand was steady. A buyer for European account took $100,000 5-20 cents of 1874 at 97½ per cent.:

	Pri.	Sal.		Pri.	Sal.
Dela. Cos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Locom.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	115½	111	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	75½	75¼	Mich. Guaranty'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	107½	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver Co.	40	39	Treasury Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	7-30 Tr. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year......$3 00
Two copies one year......5 00
Five copies one year......12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year......$2 00
Three copies one year......5 00
Five copies one year......[illegible]
Twenty copies one year......30 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 1.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news we have from Vicksburgh and vicinity this morning is rebel news, and if at all to be relied upon, it is certainly bad enough. One of our gunboats, in attempting to pass the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, is said to have been sunk with all on board, while another was very badly damaged. The new expedition to the Yazoo is said to have met a check, and to have been turned back. We prefer to wait for our own advices before deciding how much reliance to place on these reports.

Our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, it will be seen, sends us intelligence regarding the movements of the rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock which does not coincide with the advices received from Washington. He states that during the week past they have, so far from falling back from the river, been increasing their forces by the addition of several regiments, and that balloon reconnoissances have established the fact that troops are arriving constantly by rail from Richmond. One of our Generals with the Army of the Potomac estimates the number of the rebel army opposite at 100,000.

Regarding the rebel movements in Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal* says: "It would not be proper for us to state the reasons which back our belief, but we are clearly of the opinion that the rebel force in Kentucky will not only not make an advance upon Louisville, but they will not even make a serious demonstration in this direction. Without the rebel force is more formidable than we have reason to believe it to be, such a movement would be fatal to the entire command."

We have advices from South Carolina to Thursday last, by an arrival at Fortress Monroe. Up to that time no important movement had been made by our fleet.

The Navy Department has received positive intelligence of the destruction of the new rebel steamer *Georgiana*, off Long Island Beach, S. C., by our fleet. She was a powerful steamer, of 407 tons burden, and 150-horse power, and was considered more formidable than the *Alabama*. She left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and has since been at Nassau, N. P., fitting out to prey upon Northern commerce. She had two guns already mounted when she arrived there.

The prize steamer *Peterhoff*, captured by the *Vanderbilt*, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Key West. Her officers report having heard cannonading in the neighborhood of Charleston, but it is thought to have been only target firing.

The Washington *Star*, of Friday, states that no more passes are to be granted to visitors to the Army of the Potomac.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to provide a bounty for conscripts was reported favorably. A majority report was made in favor of allowing soldiers in the service of the United States to vote. The Broadway Railroad bill was considered. A motion prohibiting the operation of the road on Sundays was adopted. The amendment proposed by Mr. Pruyn, that the Governor and Senate appoint five Commissioners to build the road, and that the surplus profits be devoted to the Central Park and Croton Water Departments, was lost.

In the Assembly, the bill fixing the compensation of the members of the New-York Common Council at $1,500 per annum was passed; also the bill fixing the terms of office of heads of Departments in New-York. Among the bills reported favorably was one authorizing a horse railroad from Newtown Creek to Astoria, and the Senate bill fixing the number of Notaries Public in the State. A joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th of April was introduced and laid over.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe two days later, by the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Asia*. The dates are to the 15th inst. The news is important. The diplomatic correspondence, called for by Parliament, in reference to the war in America, had been issued. Mr. Mason's latest letters urge the English Government to declare the blockade of the Southern ports a nullity, or not to respect it, because it can be shown that *the North has not been able to render it complete* and total. The refusal of this application is cause of dissatisfaction to the South. The latest cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the North is that England has done too little to satisfy the National Government in the case of the *Alabama*. The London *Times*, in an editorial on this correspondence, says the irritation that may be traced in nearly an equal degree in both divisions—North and South—is of itself a proof that England has not unduly inclined to either side. The latest dates of correspondence leave both with no grounds for more than remonstrances, and both have much less to say against anything England has done than in favor of something they assert she ought to do. The *Times* reiterates its arguments in defence of the position of England in the matter of the *Alabama*. The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester having sent a protest to Earl Russell against fitting out vessels for the Confederates in England, Earl Russell replies by pointing out that the act of Parliament requires evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against parties suspected of contravening the law. It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire was becoming very strong. They complain of the [illegible] tion of the Poor law, the enormous reduction in wages, [illegible] the workman is sinking more and more deeply into the power of his employer by running into debt for rent. The rebel loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced in London and Paris soon after the sailing of the *Asia*. The accounts from Poland, although vague, show conclusively that the revolution is assuming the most formidable proportions. The Revolutionary forces are said to have reached already some 50,000 men. The latest telegrams *via* Queenstown state that the Russians have suffered another defeat near Myszoroow, losing 100 killed. The attitude of the French Government continued to be decidedly in favor of the Poles. An advance of ⅛d. per pound had taken place in Cotton in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. Consols, 92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

George Ticknor Curtis, Esq., addressed the Democratic Union Association last evening on "Loyalty." He denied that in time of war the people are bound to accept, without question, the policy of the Government; but argued that constitutional means only—the ballot-box and free discussion—should be *brought to bear to remedy* the evils complained of.

A squad of *nineteen colored volunteers*, for the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, left Albany on Friday for the encampment at Readville, near Boston. Others are expected soon to follow.

The following is Gen. Burnside's first order upon assuming his new command:

Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

General Orders No. 27.—In accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Ohio.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

Official: Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

It is confidently stated that Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, after consultation with prominent members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State, has decided to call the State Convention together, and submit the question of emancipation to it. Gov. Gamble, Lieut.-Gov. Hall, Hon. Wm. A. Hall, and other prominent men, heretofore opponents of emancipation, have lately given in their adhesion to the movement, and declared their willingness to vote for an ordinance to effect it.

A livelier inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions on Saturday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hog products were decidedly firmer. Whisky was more sought after, and was advancing. Groceries were less freely purchased. Cotton was in limited request, at about previous rates. Hay, Tallow and Clover Seed attracted rather more attention. Other articles were lightly dealt in. Very limited freight engagements were effected. There were 433 vessels of all classes in port.

Negro Equality and Slavery.

Professor Morse has had the goodness to furnish the public, through the columns of the *World*, with his reasons for becoming a member of that "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," whose clandestine birth excited so much scandal a few weeks ago. After paying his respects in a few nervous epithets to the reporter whose presence among the accoucheurs created so much disturbance, he proceeds to give his reason for supposing that the Republican party and the North in general stand in need of the instruction, upon questions of political economy and public morality—of persons like himself, and Messrs. Brooks and Fernando Wood. This reason is neither more nor less than the doctrines which he alleges to be held by the entire Republican party, on the subject of negro equality. He is satisfied that they, as well as the Abolitionists, believe the negro race to be, in every respect, the equal of the white race, and that it is therefore entitled to the same political and social rights and privileges, and he devotes nearly a column to defending Mr. Stephens' famous declaration that "negro inequality" is the "corner-stone" of the new Confederacy. He says:

"Let us learn what Mr. Stephens actually did say. His language is this: 'The foundations of our new Government are laid, its corner-stone rests upon'—what? Slavery? no—'upon the *great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man*, that Slavery'—which he then defines to be 'subordination to the superior race'—'is his natural and moral condition. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth.' This language could not be applied to Slavery. It would be a strange misapplication of terms to call Slavery a physical, philosophical and moral truth. He had just been stating to his hearers that the ideas prevalent at the time our Federal Constitution was formed 'rested upon the assumption of the *equality of the races*.' This proposition he declares to be unsound, and that the new Government was founded upon exactly the opposite idea. The error on one side, which he combats, is the *assumed equality of the races*. The opposite truth which he propounds is the physical, philosophical and moral truth that *the two races are not equal*, and the inference he draws from this truth is that this physical difference determines the *status* of the inferior race."

Now the language which Mr. Stephens did use, as reported in the Savannah *Republican*, in another part of this very same speech, enables us to dispense with Mr. Morse's gloss, in our efforts to get at the orator's meaning. "*Slavery*," said he, is the *natural and normal condition* of the negro. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth." So that the great Confederate "truth" is not simply, as Mr. Morse would have us believe, that the black race is inferior to the white, but that Slavery is "the natural and normal condition" of the former. Mr. Morse tries to get rid of the very unpleasant appearance which this great "truth" bears in the eyes of the whole Christian world, by giving us Mr. Stephens' definition of Slavery, which is "subordination to the superior race." We happily do not need either his aid or Mr. Stephens', to discover what Slavery is. We admit that it involves subordination to the superior race, but then there are various kinds of subordination. *There is the subordination of the* child to his father, and of the servant to his master, and of the soldier to his officer, and of a people to their rulers; and of all these, justice approves, because they do not involve on the part of the inferior the loss of any of the essential rights or attributes of humanity. The subordination of Slavery is something different from any of these. It means that the slave shall stand, not in the position of an inferior man, but of an inferior animal, of something that is not a man; that he shall be bought and sold, and used and bred like an ox or an ass. It is [illegible], in short, Mr. Stephens' theory of negro subordination which has outraged the public opinion of the world, but the fact that the kind of subordination which he declares to be the negro's "natural and normal condition," seeks to obliterate all distinction between him and the beasts of the field.

That any portion of the Republican party, portion of the people of the North believe the negro race to be the equal of the white race, or that any such doctrine is to be found in the speeches or writings of any but a small dozen of the extreme Abolitionists, we totally deny. Moreover, we cannot help thinking that these Diffusionists are just as well aware of this fact as we are. It is not about negro inequality we differ with the South or with the Democrats. There is nothing within our knowledge so well established, as that some races are inferior to others, morally, intellectually and physically. One might as well deny that some men were more eloquent, or more clever, or handsomer, or stronger than others, as to deny this. Where we part company with the Stephenses and the Morses is in drawing *the inferences from this* patent truth. They hold that where a body of weak, ill-favored, stupid men are dwelling alongside a *stronger, better-looking, abler and* more energetic race, it is the right of the latter to rob, beat and sell the former. This is the great "truth" on which the Confederacy is founded. It is, too, the great "truth" on which the social organization of all the Slave States rests. As long as it is confined in its operation to those States, we cannot constitutionally, perhaps, overthrow its application. But we object, and shall always object, to its extension to territories in which it does not now exist, and which are under our protection, and for whose future we are legally and morally responsible; and we object to the use of our Courts, or armies, or ambassadors for its dissemination or support.

We do so, because we not only believe it to be fatal to the material and moral welfare of every community which adopts it, but because we hold that the sound republican theory of human rights and human duties makes physical weakness and mental or moral deficiency titles to pity and protection, and not invitations to fraud and violence; that the more helpless and inferior a man is by nature, the more carefully should the laws of a democratic commonwealth enforce his claim to his wages, his wife, his children, and his own body. We do not advocate, because we do not believe in, negro equality. We would not, if we could, give negroes a share in the Government. But we heartily indorse Mr. Bates' doctrine that they are entitled to protection, not only none the less but all the more because they are inferior; and they are entitled to it in an especial manner at our hands, because we have, more than any people in the world, preached the doctrine of the inherent dignity and value of humanity in its humblest, most helpless and most degraded condition.

England and Brazil.

A recent debate in the House of Commons on the interruption of friendly relations between Great Britain and Brazil has added fresh interest to that question, and served to place in a still stronger light the imperious and arbitrary conduct of the British Government and its representative in Brazil.

The maxim of ancient Rome in relation to the treatment of foreign nations, was *parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos*—"to spare the humble, and to crush the proud;" but England in the Brazilian imbroglio bears out her ignoble and almost uniform policy—the inverse of the Roman—of crushing the weak and cringing to the proud.

Even had the Court of Rio been guilty of the alleged misdemeanors against British subjects, it would nevertheless have been entitled to just and moderate treatment at the hands of the British Government; for Brazil has been long one of the steadiest friends, and, what is more important, most profitable customers of the British people. But in a case where the Brazilian authorities can hardly be said to have given any real cause of offence, they have just reason to be exasperated at the insults and outrages to which their country has been subjected at the hands of the English.

Mr. Christie, the representative of England to the Court of Brazil, appears to have made the notorious Vidal his model, so far as insolence and violence are concerned, and Consul Vereker, his coadjutor in this disreputable transaction, has proved himself to be a flunky as well as an imbecile. Had the British Government designed to send two men to that country, who would render the names of England and Englishmen hateful to the people, it could not have made a better selection. From the day of their arrival in Brazil to the present time, they seem to have taken a special pleasure in getting into squabbles with the Brazilian authorities and people; and with characteristic avidity they seized upon the occurrences which gave rise to the pending difficulty, and converted them into weapons of offence. These occurrences were, the loss of the British bark *Prince of Wales* on a remote and thinly populated part of the Brazilian territory, in 1861, and the arrest and imprisonment, for offences against Brazilian laws, of certain British naval officers in Rio, about the same period. The crew of the bark had been drowned, and some of them had been washed ashore; her cargo, likewise, had been driven to land, and rescued and appropriated, so far as suitable, by the inhabitants. Upon these facts, Messrs. Christie and Vereker founded count number one of the indictment against the Brazilian Government. Vereker had hastened to the scene of the wreck as soon as he heard of it. Because he could find only four of the corpses, he at once concluded that the entire crew had been murdered, though the absence of all marks of violence on the persons of those recovered, should have led him to infer the contrary; and because it was evident that the inhabitants had appropriated a portion of the cargo of the wrecked ship, therefore it was determined between him and his principal that the Government of Dom Pedro should be made to pay for the whole!

Count No. II. was based on the fact that British officers had been assaulted, arrested, imprisoned, insulted by some Brazilian officers; and for this also reparation was demanded. The imperial foreign minister, however, returned, in the first instance, a peremptory answer to the demands of the [illegible] Consular Company. The Government of Brazil could not consent to have his people put on trial, at foreign dictation, for crimes of which there did not exist a particle of proof; he would not consent to indemnify the owners of the shipwrecked cargo, for that would establish a precedent which would render him liable to indemnify the owners of every cargo that should in future be lost on his coast. Nor could he consent to make any reparation than what had been already made, for the arrest and imprisonment of the British naval officers, since said officers were not in uniform when arrested, but dressed as private individuals, and because their arrest and subsequent imprisonment had been owing to their own misconduct.

Now, here was a case which especially *required to be handled with caution and diplomatic tact*, and in which there was no ground for resorting to harsh or extreme measures. *There was no proof* nor likelihood that murder had been committed; the claim of indemnity for the lost cargo was a pure attempt at imposition; and the individuals imprisoned were liberated the moment it was ascertained that they were British officers.

Yet what was the course pursued by Mr. Christie on receiving the reply of the Brazilian Minister? Instead of truthfully reporting the facts of the case to the British Government, and awaiting instructions from Downing-street, he at once set about making reprisals on Brazil, by ordering the commander of the British squadron off the coast to seize on several Brazilian merchant vessels, and institute a virtual blockade of the port of Rio. After perpetrating this outrage on a feeble and friendly Power, he then coolly sat down and prepared for the information of his principals at home, and as a justification of his own insolence, an *ex parte* and mendacious account of the whole matter, which he at once forwarded to England. To this Earl Russell and Mr. Layard gave implicit credence, and so in both Houses of Parliament the iniquitous action of their subordinate in Brazil has been defended by them.

Meantime, the Government of Don Pedro, to effect the release of the vessels seized, and to save its subjects from being harrassed and domineered over, has offered to pay, under protest, the amount of indemnity claimed by Mr. Christie, and to submit the questions in dispute between Great Britain and Brazil, to the arbitration of King Leopold of Belgium. To this most reasonable proposition the British Government could hardly have the face to make any objection, since the Belgian monarch is not only uncle to Victoria, but a pensioner of England; and as that potentate has consented to arbitrate between the litigants, it is to be hoped that this most discreditable affair will be equitably settled.

Rebels Here and There.—It matters not where a man lives—if his proclivities and desires are in a given direction, through these he will look at and interpret events and things. The apophthegm that "the wish is father to the thought," contains the philosophy of much that we see and hear in men and newspapers. Rebels in Richmond, New-York and London alike and continually predict failure to our arms; and of each succeeding development of events, or each action in the field, they give the same version and interpretation, though each of them may profess to be guided by totally different motives from the other.

This was sharply called to mind, yesterday, by observing, almost simultaneously, an editorial article in the New-York *World* and another in the Richmond *Sentinel*—the latter the journal recently removed from Fredericksburgh to the rebel Capital. Both articles are on our military movements, and the spirit and language of both are so nearly similar that one might easily think the Richmond article was borrowed from the New-York journal, *or vice versa*. Both are lugubrious, both foretoken general disaster, and both predict ill-luck for our arms in the only region in which operations are at present being actively carried on—upon the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers.

Observe the striking analogy between the language of the Richmond and New-York organs on the latter point:

From the New-York World, March 28.

On the Mississippi, therefore, it is clear we as yet have no success of any account to boast of. The attack on Port Hudson was a failure; the passage of the batteries a partial failure; the Lake Providence Canal is a failure; the Yazoo Pass expedition is a failure, and a very bad one at that. We are yet to hear of what comes of the completed cut-off and the Sunflower River expedition. In the meantime our readers would do well to put very little faith in the military prophecies that come over the wires from Washington.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 26.

Thus far the enemy is utterly foiled in every one of his late moves. Farragut was whipped at Port Hudson; Banks broke down before he got there, and fell back without a fight; the Yazoo Pass expedition ends in chastisement and flight; at Vicksburgh they are dammed out. Lincoln has therefore had to live on hope deferred, a diet that does not suit the temper of his people just now.

We need not, of course, show the mistakes—we only desire to show the *animus*—of these confederated organs. The attack on Port Hudson by Farragut was not a failure, nor was he badly whipped; the Lake Providence Canal has not drowned our men out; the Yazoo Pass expedition is not a "failure, and a very bad one at that," nor has it ended in our chastisement and flight.

But can an Ethiopian change his skin or a rebel his spots?

Rosecrans' Position.—If the rebel Generals see clearly that it is impossible for them to hold Vicksburgh, or, the Mississippi being virtually in our control, that it is not worth holding, there is nothing likelier than that they should move the larger part of their forces northward to join Bragg, and then, with this great combined army, make a frantic effort to push through Tennessee, and into Kentucky. On the face of it, at least, this would be turning the tide of war, and it would take months of hard work before we could drive them back again. They are "feeling" that section of country very extensively, and their manœuvres [illegible] in front of Rosecrans look as if they were trying to draw him down and away from his base, that then they may have the way more fully opened up to them.

Rosecrans, however, probably sees through their game, whatever it be, and he is acting with as much caution as formerly he acted with offensive vigor. He remains at Murfreesboro, well posted and watchful, acting only on the defensive. He will probably so remain for a time. He can lose nothing by it. He is not strong enough to pursue the rebels now in his front beyond Chattanooga, but he is strong enough to hold his ground against twice their force. With Burnside's corps in Kentucky, as a supporting or cooperating body, it will be easy to checkmate the intended rebel move—*if such a move as* we have foreshadowed be intended. In the *meantime, the army of Rosecrans holds the* defensive.

The Confederate Foreign Loan.—The negotiation of the *Confederate fifteen million* loan in Europe, seems to be a most difficult matter—which is not to be wondered at, considering the value of Confederate stock in the Confederacy itself. Their agents have toddled around from one city to another, from Bourse to Bourse, from Paris to Amsterdam, from London to Frankfort, with pretty paper promises of the great repudiator in their hands, and with pockets full of inviting cotton bonds based on burning bales. They have, probably, sold enough of the latter in England to pay the salary of Mason and other emissaries, and to bribe the Anglo-secesh Press; and they may have met with as signal success in France; but beyond that, the Confederate hawkers can get nothing from their bonds but grief.

Their latest and most desperate attempt was at Frankfort, in Germany, with the house of Erlanger; but the German correspondence of the London papers indicate that this has proved either a failure or a feint. The *Daily News* says that it was certain *English* operators, who were attempting to negotiate for the Confederacy at Frankfort; but not a farthing could be raised for them on any German Bourse; and the *Star* says the feeling of indignation against the persons engaged in the affair was so strong that to quiet popular feeling, it was publicly announced that none of the loan would be offered in Germany, but only in England and France, while the leading bankers denied the existence of any such negotiation.

It is announced in our European intelligence this morning by the *Asia*, that the Confederate operators have again changed their field, in accordance with the above programme, and that the "loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced in London and Paris in the week following the *Asia's* departure." How high anybody anywhere has bid for the loan, we have yet to learn. But we do not suppose they would give any more than the Confederate paper brings in Richmond—that is, about twenty cents, more or less, on the dollar. We have heard in other years of a Mexican loan being negotiated for three cents on the dollar; but if any Englishman or Frenchman pays as much for Confederate stock, he will pay precisely three cents more than its worth on every dollar of it he buys.

Loyalty at Home and Abroad.—Among the foreign news which we published yesterday was an extract of a letter from Frankfort, (Germany,) which mentioned that public opinion in Germany against Slavery was too strong to allow any one to interfere, by speech, writing or action in its favor; and that the course of the Confederates was so universally detested there, that persons who ventured to advocate that cause *in the Clubs, had been remonstrated with, and then expelled*. It would seem by this that there is actually a deeper devotion to our country and its war for freedom in Frankfort than in New-York. We hear a great outcry from Secessionists here about intolerance and suppression of freedom of speech, as if they could be permitted, without rebuke, to preach and propagate the devilish doctrines of Jeff. Davis in the Press, on the rostrum, in the streets and in society. But here the people have made no such determined stand in their public, political, and social relations as our friends in Germany have made for us. We should like to know, for instance, if there are not members of prominent Clubs in New-York who have "ventured to advocate the cause of the Confederates," and to show their sympathy with the rebellion, and who yet have neither been remonstrated with nor expelled? In such a supreme crisis of our country and of liberty as this, there is a patriotic intolerance which it were well to have more widely and universally applied.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Order Closing the Theatres of Norfolk—An Arrival from Charleston, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, March 27.

Orders were issued by Gen. Viele, yesterday, closing the theatres in Norfolk for the present, and allowing no one on the street after 9 o'clock at night. It is supposed this restriction was caused by the attempt made the night before to fire the Quartermaster's storehouse in the city of Norfolk. The incendiaries (three in number) made their escape, leaving their infernal machine behind.

Maj.-Gen. Peck visited Fortress Monroe yesterday on the army gunboat *West End*, Commander F. A. Rowe.

Two Jews were arrested yesterday on the *Thomas A. Morgan* while making her trip from this place to Yorktown, they having in their possession a lot of contraband goods.

Paymasters have arrived this morning to pay off the troops in this Department, at Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorktown.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, March 28.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Hilton Head on Thursday, arrived here to-day.

She reports that the steamboat *Expounder* was aground near Stono Inlet, and that no important move had been made by the fleet.

Condition of the Hudson River.

Albany, Saturday, March 28.

The water in the river here is still receding. The Central, Hudson River, Troy and Greenbush Railroads are in perfect order, the trains arriving and departing on time.

The ferry boats are running regularly, the river being clear of ice in front of the city.

Death of Brig.-Gen. Cooper.

Cleveland, Saturday, March 28.

Brig.-Gen. Cooper died at Columbus, Ohio, this morning.

DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY.

The Necessity for Its Rigid Enforcement—The Depredations of Our Soldiers—Their Effect in Prolonging the Rebellion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, March 28, 1863.

A great obstacle to the restoration of a sentiment of loyalty in the reconquered districts of the South has been the ungoverned license of our soldiers—both officers and men. The Government cannot be too soon or too thoroughly impressed with the importance of this truth. The magnitude of the abuses which have been committed can scarcely be exaggerated. All accounts agree in charging gross irregularity, not to say rapacity, upon our troops; and men of the highest intelligence, of undoubted loyalty and veracity, hesitate not to attribute the stubborn and implacable disloyalty of the reconquered districts to this cause. They even go further and say that thousands of Union men have been converted into rebels by the outrages which have been perpetrated upon them by the Union troops, who should be their protectors.

There is nothing to be gained, and everything to be lost by concealing or glossing over these facts. They have done, and are doing, more than anything else to prolong and embitter the contest by leaving the people of the rebel States, whether loyal or otherwise, nothing to expect but robbery and ruin from the advance of our arms.

All accounts agree as to the extent and enormity of these outrages, as well as to their injurious effect in destroying all love for the Union. I was told to-day by an officer who served in a high rank in the Valley of Virginia last Summer, that the outrages perpetrated by Blenker's brigade in that section had increased the disloyal sentiment ten-fold. When the army advanced into that valley the people were nearly divided in sentiment, and among those who had been seduced into the ranks of the Secessionists by cunning demagogues, he found very little hostility to the Government, or to the idea of a restoration of the Union among the masses. But the cruel robberies, and the wanton destruction of property by the troops—officers as well as men—completely alienated the whole population. My informant related several instances of barbarity which would disgrace Cossacks or Tartars.

No one who has crossed the Long Bridge and ridden over Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, in Virginia, will be staggered by the most extravagant account of vandalism in the valley or elsewhere. There is scarcely a fence left within five miles of the bridge. The Northern settlers, who were all Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, fared no better than the slaveholding Secessionists. One of these men, who resided in an octagonal house on top of the hill, in full view of the Capitol, and whom I have known for several years as an ardent Free-Soiler, was literally driven to madness by the destruction of his little property, the fruit of his industry; and at the very beginning of the war, he abandoned his place and went back to his Northern home. During the Summer of 1861, while the thousands of troops were encamped between this city and Alexandria, it was the fashion of the soldiers to build for themselves and their officers picturesque houses of brushes and tree-tops; and one officer told me that his servant, an Italian, had robbed a handsome vacant dwelling in the vicinity of its doors, with white knobs, and its window sash, in order to ornament his fantastic Summer-house.

The same stories of devastation come up from Tennessee and North Carolina, and the same complaints of the ruinous consequences in destroying all love for the Union. Gov. Johnson thinks that these outrages of Union troops upon the people, without regard to the question of loyalty, constitute the great impediment in the way of restoration. Other accounts from Tennessee fully bear out the Governor's statements. So indiscriminate has been the rapacity that a distinguished Tennesseean of undoubted loyalty, who has been intrusted with a valuable appointment, and who is, I believe, at the present time making Union speeches in New-York or Connecticut, had his house and farm sacked by our troops.

From North Carolina I hear similar accounts from honorable men, officers and others. For instance, a gentleman informs me that, while on a steamboat in the sounds of North Carolina, he met with a lady, the wife of an officer, who had just arrived, and who informed him that, before leaving New-York City, she had seen a splendid piano which had been stolen from Newbern, and *appropriated by a general officer*.

Now, it is very probable that this piano belonged to a Secessionist, and that it was a fit subject of confiscation; but the officer who appropriated it to his own use, was as much a thief as if he had robbed a piano store in Broadway. If the owner had forfeited it by treason, it at once became the property of the Government, and the thief should be made to disgorge.

The same gentleman informs me, that during the expedition to the vicinity of Goldsborough, last Fall, some soldiers went to the house of a poor widow and robbed her of one of her two beds. Finding it inconvenient to carry away the other, they deliberately ripped it up and scattered the feathers to the winds! This story was related to my friend by another soldier, who witnessed the dastardly act, and entertained for its authors a proper sense of abhorrence.

I am fully convinced of the necessity of dealing rigorously with traitors and rebels, and I heartily approve the recent discriminating order of Gen. Halleck. But I think it deficient in this, that a clause is not added affixing the most rigorous punishment upon every act of rapacity committed by officers or soldiers. It will never do to leave the question of loyalty to be decided by roving gangs of soldiers, who are under none of the restraints of law, military nor civil. When the object of pursuit is plunder, it is a matter of very little concern to the rover, whether the possessor of the coveted goods acknowledges allegiance to the United States or to Jeff. Davis. Every citizen of the rebel districts who is not in arms against the Government, and every household, without regard to the sentiments of its inmates, should be protected against the unauthorized violence of soldiers of every grade, and death should be the penalty for any flagrant violation of this regulation.

Had this just and humane policy been adhered to, not merely in theory but in practice, from the beginning of the war, our troops would have been in a far higher state of discipline and efficiency, and the rebels would have been much more nearly subdued, for the reason that the people subject to their sway would have had nothing to fear, and everything to hope from a return to allegiance.

The question naturally arises, is it possible to enforce such discipline in the army as is here contemplated? I answer, all history attests the truth, that it is far easier to govern an army well and vigorously, than with laxity of discipline. In a well-governed army, as in a well-governed State, all goes on smoothly and without trouble or annoyance, while in one commanded by a feeble hand all is confusion, [illegible]

tion and inefficiency. The superior intelligence of the rank and file of the American armies is no obstacle to the maintenance of order and discipline; on the contrary, that very superiority furnishes of itself, a facility for organization and order. Every private man reads and understands the objects of the war, the nature of the obligation which he has assumed, and the necessity of obedience. He is also capable of understanding that his own comfort and happiness are best promoted by the discharge of his duties as prescribed in the regulations, and that every departure from them will bring upon him some form of punishment, suffering or inconvenience.

The question then resolves itself into this: Have we at the head of the army men capable of comprehending the necessity of discipline, and with the manly courage and firmness to will it?

Gen. Scott, while in Mexico, had fifty of his own soldiers shot for outrages upon Mexicans; and the result was, that the people of that unfortunate country regarded him as a deliverer, rather than a conqueror; and overtures were actually made to him to become the permanent ruler of the country.

History is full of similar examples, showing that clemency and humanity in a conqueror never fail to win the esteem and gratitude of the conquered. When Charles XII., of Sweden, captured Copenhagen, he ordered the municipal authorities to send to his camp supplies of provisions for his troops. They complained, as a matter of course, from the necessity of the case, but great was their astonishment when a liberal price was paid down for every article delivered! The effect of this humane policy was completely to win the hearts of the Danes, and the city market was abandoned for the better one to be found in the camp of the conqueror.

The same hero, after having driven Augustus of Saxony from his Polish throne, and put Stanislas, a native Prince in his place, marched his army into Saxony, where he still permitted Augustus to reign as Elector. One day, when riding out on horseback near Leipsic, a peasant of the country presented himself before him in an imploring attitude, and demanded justice upon a Swedish grenadier, who had robbed him of a turkey, which had been prepared for his family dinner. The King had the soldier called: "Is it true," said he, with a serene countenance, "that you have robbed this man?" "Sire," said the soldier, "I have not done him so much harm as your Majesty has done to his master. You have taken from him a kingdom, and I have only taken from this countryman a turkey." The King gave ten ducats to the peasant, and pardoned the soldier for the boldness of his wit, remarking "You must remember, my friend, that if I have taken a kingdom from Augustus, I have not taken it for myself." The historian adds that the great Fair of Leipsic was held as usual; the merchants came with a feeling of perfect safety; they saw not a Swedish soldier, and it was said that the army of the King of Sweden was in Saxony only for the protection of the people; he commanded in all the electorate with a power as absolute, and a tranquillity as profound as in Stockholm. He ordered, in all the cities which he garrisoned, that each housekeeper with whom the soldiers were quartered, should give certificates every month of their good conduct, without which the soldier could not receive his pay. As a further security, inspectors went every fifteen days from house to house, to inform themselves if the Swedes had not been guilty of robbery—in which case care was taken to compensate the housekeeper and punish the guilty soldier.

To admit that an American army in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century is less capable of discipline and subordination than a Swedish army in the beginning of the Eighteenth, or that American rulers and commanders of the present day are less humane and less wise than the Scandinavian despot whose country had scarcely emerged from barbarism, is to concede our boasted civilization to be a failure. SPECTATOR.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Saturday, March 28.

Mr. Connolly presented petitions from citizens of New-York, natives of Baden, for laws of reciprocity relative to the inheritance of real estate.

For aid to the [illegible] Dispensary.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to marks and tare on casks and packages.
The Rochester Water Works bill.
The Brooklyn Firemen's bill.
Incorporating the Brooklyn Loan Company.
Releasing the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment from liability for muskets stolen from the armory.
Providing a bounty for the families of conscripts.

Mr. Low presented a majority report allowing soldiers in the service of the United States to vote.

Messrs. Murphy and Pruyn dissented from the report, assigning constitutional objections.

The Broadway Railroad bill was taken up.

The motion pending was on Mr. Pruyn's amendment, that the Governor and Senate appoint five Commissioners to build the road, and that the surplus profits be devoted to the Central Park and Croton Water Department.

Motion lost.

A motion prohibiting the operation of the road on Sundays was adopted by yeas, 15; nays, 5.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Saturday, March 28.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act authorizing the construction of a railroad in South, West and other streets, New-York.
Fixing the compensation of members of the Common Council of New-York at $2,500 per annum.
Fixing the terms of office of Heads of Departments in the City of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing a horse railroad from Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, to Astoria.
Amending the act regulating the use of wharves and slips in New-York.
Authorizing the New-York Warehousing Company to construct a pier, &c., in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.
Amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.
Against the bill regulating the sale of fruit in New-York.
Against exempting Kings County from the Dog law.
Favorably, the Senate bill fixing the number of Notaries in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. [illegible]—Relative to unclaimed property intestate.
By Mr. Leahy—Incorporating the Olive Benevolent Society, New-York.
Mr. Lamb introduced a joint resolution to adjourn sine die on the 14th of April.
Adjourned.

Allowing Soldiers to Vote.

Senator Low, of the majority of the Committee to which was referred the bill allowing soldiers from this State in the service of the United States to vote, reported a bill of which the following are the first two and principal sections:

Section 1. Every qualified and duly registered voter of the State of New-York in the military or naval service of this State or the United States who shall on the day of election be without the State of New-York, the said voter being in actual service and not having deserted nor having been dismissed the service, shall be entitled to vote at every general election hereafter to be held, in the election district where he shall have a residence at the time of such election, and the said voter shall have the right to cast his ballot and vote in the following manner:

Sec. 2. He shall, by an instrument or certificate in writing, constitute and empower any elector who shall be a voter in the election district where he is a voter to cast for him his vote or ballot, in the same manner as other votes are cast, for all officers for which he would have the right to vote if he were in person present at such election. And the said certificate or instrument in writing shall be signed by the voter in the service as aforesaid, and attested by a subscribing witness, and shall be acknowledged or proved in the same manner as deeds of conveyance are required to be proved; such acknowledgment or proof may be made before any acting [illegible] officer or colonel of the regiment, or captain or master of any vessel to which the said person or voter may belong or be attached; all of which officers are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the affidavits and take the acknowledgments or proofs required by this act, and the said [illegible] as in the service of this State or the United States shall make and subscribe the following affidavit and attach the same (if made upon a separate piece of paper) to the certificate or instrument in writing before mentioned, to wit:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years and a resident of the town (or Ward) of ——, and county of ——, State of New-York, that I have not made any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election in said State, and that I have not authorized nor empowered any other person than the one in the foregoing or annexed certificate named to cast my vote or ballot for me at the said election; and I do further swear that I am in the actual military or naval service of the State of New-York, (or of the United States,) that I am not a deserter, nor have I been dismissed said service, and that I am now at ——, in the State of ——.

Senators Pruyn and Murphy dissent from the report, urging sundry constitutional objections.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, March 28.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, March 30: Nos. 7, 8, 6, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 3.

POLAND.

Address to the People of America.

Friends of Justice, Humanity and Freedom:

Poland is again in arms to achieve her indisputable rights as an independent nation, and, through her exiled sons in your midst, she appeals for good-will and sympathy to the countrymen of Washington, to the descendants of the heroic patriots who fought side by side with Pulaski and Kosciusko.

A glance over the history of the past will show the Poles to be an agricultural and warlike people, with whom love of country has ever been the one dominant passion. When Poland politically had ceased to exist, her children still retained her in their hearts, and loved her only the more intensely for the misfortunes which had befallen her. Her people claim no exemption from the faults pertaining to humanity, to the various epochs of time and stages of civilization through which they have passed; but they may boast that, although during so many centuries they were an independent nation, governed by rulers elected by themselves, they never undertook a single war of conquest. Their valor ever found sufficient scope in the maintenance of their original boundaries, and their consequent struggles with surrounding races. They did not even conceive the idea of seizing upon territory to which they had no rightful claim. They were long the bulwark of Christendom, and no generous enterprise needed the aid of their strong arm that they did not cheerfully march to the rescue, unrewarded, and often even unthanked. The names of Boleslas, Jagellon, Hedwig, Sigismond, Tarnowski, Copernicus, Kochanowski, Stephen Batory, Zamoyski, Skarga, Sobieski, Kordecki, Kosciusko, Niemcewicz, Dombrowski, Mickiewicz, Czartoryjski, Emilie Plater, Lelevel, Chopin, Trentowski, Krasinski thrill the soul as representatives of generous self-abnegation, valor, piety, patriotism, learning and genius, adorning the annals of the "martyred nation."

Nearly a century has passed away since the three Great Powers, Russia, Austria and Prussia, united to accomplish the suppression of an entire people. Three several times was the iniquitous partition renewed—in 1772, in 1793 and 1795. They began by leaving a shadow of independence with a shadow of a King at Warsaw, and they ended by erasing the very name of Poland from the map of Europe. All this was not accomplished without protest on the part of the sufferers; and many hard fought battle-fields were red with the blood of the victims. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, Poland was still remembered as a Power once existing, and as a country needing guarantees for the maintenance of the few constitutional rights still left her.

In 1830 Poland again rose, and on the field of Stoczek, Dobre, Bialolenka, Grochow, and numerous others, exhibited the strange spectacle of 40,000 patriots, indifferently armed, successfully combatting 200,000 fully equipped Russian soldiers. The difference in numbers, however, finally proved too overwhelming, and the taking of Warsaw was a prelude to new exactions, a heavier weight of tyranny. Meantime, what has become of the guarantees of the Treaty of Vienna? Where were the liberal institutions, the Constitution, the nationality, solemnly promised to Poland by the united Powers? Vanished, like a dream! No word was sacred, no promise kept, where that unfortunate country was concerned; and this it is, in addition to the first forcible and unjust dismemberments, which gives her an undeniable right, a right not disallowed even by her oppressors, to assert and to establish her freedom. Trampled on by her neighbors, and mourned over, but neglected, by the rest of Europe, she has found aid and consolation only in the love and the genius of her own sons, who have never for a moment ceased their efforts to lift her morally, mentally and materially to her rightful station among civilized nations. All have passed her by, as, despoiled by robbers, she lay helpless and bleeding by the wayside, and no good Samaritan has yet appeared to pour oil into, and bind up her wounds.

Her religion, her language, laws, interests, manners, the instruction of her youth, the sacredness of her homes, the very garb loved of old, have been the unceasing objects of attack and violation. Patience she has had—wonderful patience! Her great men have striven, through agricultural and other useful societies, through poetry and prose, almost inspired, to raise her from within, to place her on so lofty a standpoint that her moral force must compel recognition. Her children are taught to wait, to study, to hope, to suffer. A popular poet thus addresses Polish mothers:

"Our Saviour, when still a child in Nazareth, played with his cross, his future instrument of torture. O Polish mother! thou shouldst amuse thy son with the instruments of his joy to come. Fail not early to load his wrists with chains, and teach him to drag the ignominious tumbrel, that he may not blench before the headsman's axe, nor blush at sight of the rope. For neither, like the knights of old, will he plant the triumphant cross on the walls of Jerusalem, nor will he, with the warriors of later days, labor in the field of liberty and water it with his blood. His challenger will be the hidden spy, his foe a perjured judge; his battlefield will be a subterraneous dungeon, and blank, unpitying walls alone will hear his sentence. Vanquished and undone, his sole monuments will be an empty gibbet, and his glory, the stifled sobs of women and the nocturnal lamentations of his brethren."

In one of his "Psalms of the Future," a work which has exercised an immense influence over the Polish people, Krasinski sings:

"Lord, what we ask of Thee is not hope—it already rains upon us as a shower of flowers; not the death of our enemies—that death is written upon yesterday's cloud; not to cross the threshold of the grave—we have already crossed it; not arms, for Thou hast already placed them in our souls; neither do we ask aid, for Thou hast opened for us a free career, but we do ask of Thee to give us a pure intention in the very depths of our hearts. Yes, Holy Spirit, Thou who teachest us that the greatest power on earth is the power of sacrifice, that the grandest reason is virtue, grant that through Love we may draw the nations onward to the end whereto we aspire. To each nation, O Christ! has been given a vocation. In each one lives a profound idea springing from Thee and embracing the secret of its destiny; but, among the nations, some have been elected to defend on earth the cause of celestial beauty, and to offer the world an angelic example by bearing their heavy cross along a weary way, o'erflowing with blood, until, by this sublime struggle, they may have given to men loftier and more divine ideas, a holier charity and wider fraternity, in exchange for the sword that has been plunged into their own bosom. Such a one is Thy Poland, O Lord Jesus!"

Such were the recent teachings in Poland, and such the meaning of the scene which took place Feb. 26, 1861, when men, women and children bared their bosoms and fell without resistance before the fire of the Russian battalions. Patience, however, has its limits; and the late act of the Russian Government, by which a secret police might seize whom so they willed, at any hour of day or night, and send them to serve in the Russian army, thus giving them unlimited power to expatriate the noblest, bravest and best, proved more than the most long-suffering people could endure. The accumulated miseries of so many years have broken down all barriers, and the Polish people again demand "A Country."

The revolution has begun; heroic deeds of arms have already been accomplished, but the odds are fearful, and the cause of justice, liberty and humanity being involved in their struggle, they, through us, call upon you for intelligent consideration, for such aid as you can give. The nations of Western Europe have not failed to accord the Poles admiration for their heroism, and shall they appeal in vain when they ask from the freest people on the earth sympathy and fraternal assistance?

[illegible] POLISH EXILES.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Positions of the Opposing Forces.

General Rosecrans Massing His Forces at Murfreesboro.

CONSTANT SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tuesday, March 24, 1863.

I have just returned from our camp at Triune, distant about twenty miles from Nashville, on an elegant turnpike road. This is our farthest advance and most exposed outpost, and is menaced directly by the forces of Van Dorn. The camp occupies two beautiful wooded eminences, and naturally a strong position, is rendered more formidable by a girdle of carefully constructed earthworks. A superb battery of the Fourth Regular artillery, under Capt. [illegible], commands the road and surrounding country. Four miles further on is Harpeth River, over which our forces have rebuilt the bridge lately destroyed by the enemy. The force now holding this position is the Third division, under command of Gen. Steadman. The regiments composing it are among the fullest and best disciplined in the army, and the troops, in point of health, courage, and genuine efficiency, are second to none in the service. Nine miles from Harpeth, at Chapel Hill, has lately been stationed the command of Van Dorn. That he has been heavily reinforced from some point there can be no room to doubt. Large parties of rebels are constantly engaging and driving in our pickets, and the boldest attempts are daily made to capture our forage trains.

Orders have just been received from headquarters at Murfreesboro to strengthen the fortifications, erect water tanks, and make preparations to resist a siege. The nearest force to us is at Franklin, twelve miles distant, and holding the extreme right. The late raid in that vicinity by a detachment of Van Dorn's command, resulting in the defeat and capture of Col. Coburn's forces, renders it imperatively necessary to retain for the defence of the post whatever forces the General in command there may have at his disposal.

The threatening attitude of the two armies at Murfreesboro, with the disparity of force already in favor of the Confederates, necessitated the withdrawal to Murfreesboro of the whole force dispatched a short time since to Franklin, to insure the safety of that post in case the temporary success met with at Thompson's Crossings should induce an advance of Van Dorn's whole command.

The needs of our army are apparent from the disposition of our forces. If attacked at Triune, the division holding that position cannot reasonably hope for material assistance from Rosecrans, who is massing at Murfreesboro every available man in the Department.

The rebels are daily growing bolder and more defiant, displaying a confidence that savors of an anxiety to bring on a battle. The frequent spirited and hotly contested skirmishes that are occurring within hearing of our troops in the fortifications at Murfreesboro, are undoubtedly the precursors of a sanguinary and decisive battle between the opposing armies. Gen. Rosecrans, in command of an army, which, for organization, discipline, indomitable, veteran-like perseverance, heroic endurance and unblenching courage, has its superior nowhere, must yet bend every energy and employ every arm, if he would lead it victoriously out of the coming struggle. The foe in front is superior in force, active and intrepid in fight, and maneuvered by adroit and artful leaders. The excellence of character as a military leader, so conspicuously displayed in Gen. Rosecrans through the bloody battles of Stone River, mark him as preeminently the man for the occasion. Whatever may betide, the country cannot impute ill fortune to inferior generalship or to lack of valor in the Army of the Cumberland.

Yesterday an immense cavalry force, supported by infantry, from the direction of Spring Hill, drove in the pickets of the Third division toward the camp at Triune, and came up within two miles of the camp. Our troops, distributed about the country on various duties, were immediately called in and an attack anxiously awaited. The force that menaced the post numbered about 5,000 cavalry and infantry. Coming within range of our battery, a few well-directed shots expedited a change of the rebel base, followed soon after by a withdrawal across the Harpeth. Simultaneous with this feint an advance was made on the post at Franklin by another large cavalry and infantry force of the enemy. A brisk skirmish ensued—our troops on picket gradually retiring on the works. An attack being expected, ammunition was sent for to Nashville and dispatched with all possible haste back to the post. No further demonstration has been made by the rebels, who, nevertheless, retain a position in very ticklish proximity to the fortifications. Both armies at this time, from the extreme left to the extreme right, are within cannon shot of each other, and both eager for the fray. The suspense will not continue long. I predict that if a battle ensues within a few days, the enemy will be found to have massed a heavy force on our right; that a desperate attempt will be made to capture our force at Triune, which done, the rebels will interrupt, by a dash on Laverne, our railroad communication with Nashville, and at the same time open a way for a force to come in on our rear at Murfreesboro. This, of course, is but mere speculation on my part, but the plan seems to me to be most feasible, and would prove, if effected, a most disastrous movement to us.

The trains between here and Louisville, and Nashville and Murfreesboro, are being constantly disturbed by prowling guerrilla bands, that far excel in thievish propensities and wolf-like stealthiness the robber gangs that infest the Mexican highways. A train on the way to Murfreesboro, last Sunday morning, was fired into by concealed rebels, and three passengers wounded—one very seriously. A couple of amusing incidents occurred on the train at the time of the firing—one highly commendatory of the weaker sex. At the first volley the rattle of broken glass and the hissing of the balls were enough to warn the passengers generally of the impending danger, who constantly dropped from their seats on the floor with the expertness of practiced gymnasts. One corpulent old gentleman, by no means anxious to be ventilated by a rebel musket ball, essayed the change of base, but the narrow space between the seats would not admit the passage of his body. His natural boldness, never tested in the presence of bullets and sulphur smoke, oozed out with amazing rapidity. His Falstaffian characteristics would discover themselves, and the old fellow bawled as lustily as did his famous prototype, when belabored by the robbers, for some one to change the back of one of the seats to the other side, that his unwieldy and worthless corpus might pass in safety to the floor. While the pale and trembling passengers were strung along the floor, in all the most ludicrous postures imaginable, a lady, perfectly cool and collected, sat alone and upright in her seat, laughing heartily at the confusion of her less valorous fellow-passengers. I start to Murfreesboro in the morning. QUILL.

Relief for Ireland.

The Knights of St. Patrick held a meeting last evening, at the Astor House, to complete arrangements for a great mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday night, the 7th of April, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. The price of tickets is set at 50 cents, and it is expected by the "Knights"—who comprise a large and influential body—that this contribution in the cause of charity will swell to a large [illegible]. Committees were appointed to wait upon [illegible] and [illegible] Laughlin, of Brooklyn, to solicit the cooperation of the reverend clergy in both dioceses. Several distinguished public speakers are to be invited to address the meeting. Among them, Richard O'Gorman, Judge Emmett, Charles O'Conor, Jas. T. Brady, Horace Greeley, Henry Giles, Judge Daly, and several others. Ten thousand tickets are issued for the occasion. It is said that all the prominent Irish Societies in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey, will contribute their strength to fill up the meeting.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Destruction of the New Rebel Privateer Georgiana.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Peterhof.

Washington, Saturday, March 28.

Information has been received by telegraph, dated Fortress Monroe, of the arrival there to-day of the United States supply steamer Massachusetts from Port Royal 23d, via Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort.

She brings no news, excepting to the Navy Department, a confirmation of the rebel report of the destruction by our fleet of the rebel steamer Georgiana off Long Island beach, South Carolina. Information had previously reached here, that she left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and that at her departure many Secessionists were present, who waved handkerchiefs and made many other manifestations of their delight. It was then supposed that she had arms on board, but this could only positively be known by the manifest. She was not really fitted out in English waters as a privateer; but there seemed to be no doubt but that this was to be done. The officers on board wore gold lace. She was a powerful steamer of 407 tons burden, and 150 horse power, and it had just been represented to the Navy Department that she was more formidable than the *Alabama*.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

The prize steamer *Peterhoof*, captured by the steam-frigate *Vanderbilt*, as already reported by telegraph, arrived here to-day from Key West. Considerable excitement was occasioned in naval circles by a rumor that the vessel brought news of an attack on Charleston. When our reporter boarded her several persons were trying to learn the facts. The officers report that they heard severe cannonading in the neighborhood of Charleston, and some of them say that the horizon was filled with fiery smoke. An intelligent gentleman, however, told our reporter that he fancied the imagination of the officers was carried away by some target firing among the heavy vessels of the blockade. Torpedoes were to be tried on barrels about the time indicated. Six iron-clads had left Port Royal for Charleston, as has been reported. They were bound in another direction, our informant feels certain, but where, he does not feel at liberty to say.

GEORGE T. CURTIS ON LOYALTY.

Address Before the Democratic Union Association.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, delivered an address last evening, before the Democratic Union Association, on the "True Condition of American Loyalty." The Association is the same that has been recently addressed by Messrs. Vallandigham, Cox, Garret Hall, John McKeon, and others, who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration. The room was not filled.

Mr. Curtis commenced by saying: I propose to speak to you to-night upon a subject which seems to me to be strangely misapprehended by many good men, and strangely perverted by many who are not good. I mean the subject of "Loyalty." The word itself, at least in the sense in which it is used in those countries from which we have lately borrowed it, can scarcely be said to have an appropriate place in our political and social system. But it is a word, at present, in great use among us; and we must take it as we find it, and are bound to inquire what are the moral duties which its just and true signification embraces. This inquiry, and the certain consequences of accepting and following out the doctrines which are now forced upon us, will form the topics of my discourse. The true conditions of American loyalty are not to be found in the passionate exactions of partisan leaders, or in the frantic declamations of the pulpit, the rostrum or the press. People who do not like my political opinions may hurl at me the epithet "disloyal;" but when they have thrown this missile, they have not taken a single step towards defining, to me or others, what the true conditions of loyalty are. The true conditions of American loyalty are to be found in the law of the land; in the institutions under which we live; in the duties flowing from the Constitution of our country; in the political system which we have inherited from our fathers, with all its manifold relations, through which we may trace the clear dividing-line that separates perfect from imperfect obligations. [Applause.] No public necessities, save as they are embodied in the Constitution; no "national life" save as it exists under the Constitution; no legislation that is not in accordance with the Constitution—is the supreme law; but what the Constitution ordains or authorizes, that is the public necessity, *that* is the national life, because it is the supreme civil obligation. [Applause.] As to the mode of meeting infractions of the Constitution, he said: I will assume, then, that a measure having all the forms of law is believed, upon good grounds, to be a violation of the constitutional rights of States and individuals. What is the rule of action under such circumstances? There is no difficulty whatever in finding the answer. By the establishment of a judicial system within the Federal Constitution, having ultimate cognizance of all cases arising under that Constitution, one mode is provided by which both States and individuals can ascertain whether their reserved rights are invaded by the Federal authorities. This remedy is at all times open; and there is no valid reason why a State should forcibly assert its constitutional rights, any more than that an individual should do the same thing. While a State remains a member of the Union, it is bound to vindicate its constitutional rights and powers in that mode which is consistent with the preservation of that Union; and it can at any time, under any supposed violation of its rights or the rights of its people, make a case for judicial determination. Forcible resistance is open revolution, and nothing but an intolerable oppression, cutting off all judicial remedy, can make revolution a necessity and a duty. He also said on this point: If it is meant that we are not to question the methods which the Administration pursue in the prosecution of the war; that we have no rightful control over their measures; or that we are to refrain from demanding a change of their policy—I reject the doctrine without the slightest hesitation. The very issue which you make with the Administration of itself refutes that doctrine. That issue is, that their course of action subverts the Constitution; makes the war an attack upon the social system of the South, and renders it impossible to succeed in that war without destroying, for the South and for the North, the whole principle of State sovereignty on which the Union was necessarily founded as one of its corner-stones. It is vain to say that the acts of the Administration, of which you complain, are *military* measures. In every civil war there are political considerations which must qualify the military action, or that action can result only in disaster. A government that undertakes to suppress a great revolt of powerful and organized communities, at the same time furnishing the strongest of moral motives for resistance, is in the same situation as he who fights his enemy with one hand and supplies him through the other with the munitions of war. In the present case we have made the conquest one of infinite difficulty, by first declaring that we waged war solely for the supremacy of the Constitution, and then turning round and making the overthrow of the Constitution a too probable result of our success. [Applause.] There are five great securities of property, the continuance of which in this country is dependent on the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. Let me enumerate them. They are: 1. A uniform metallic currency, as the basis and standard of all values. 2. The power to establish a uniform system of bankruptcies, whenever the interests of commerce require it. 3. The inviolability of contracts by State Legislatures. 4. The provision which places property under the protection of the Constitution, as against Federal power, so that no man can be deprived of it without legal process. 5. The prohibition which restrains the Federal power of eminent domain, so that private property can not be taken for public use without just compensation. Now no rational being can suppose that these guarantees can be extorted anew from that centralized despotism which is but too likely to be the only successor that the Constitution of the United States can ever have. I care not what ideas men may form of that "stronger Government," which some allow themselves to wish for in the place of our present system. My reason and my instincts both teach me that that Government will be an unchecked and uncontrolled despotism; and we need not look far for the signs of its approach. Consciously or unconsciously, there are many [illegible] at work to promote its advent; one of the most potent of them is the false doctrine of "loyalty," against which I contend, and another is the pernicious idea that you can safely trifle with a fixed Constitution. He gave his hearers this advice: "You are, then, permit me to add, to seek by every Constitutional and upright method, to obtain the control of all the organisms of the Government. If in the mean time you cannot induce the present Executive of the United States to change his policy, then, remembering his position, possess your souls in patience until you can give him a constitutional successor. Let every thing be prepared with one fixed and unselfish purpose, namely, to make every successive election reverse the doctrines and dogmas and usurpations which you know you should condemn. By this course of action, instead of weakening, you will strengthen your Government; for you will make it apparent to the whole world that the present arbitrary rule is to be succeeded by a period when the Constitution is once more, in all its beneficence and all its power, to be "the supreme law of the land." Fail to do this, and the nation, losing heart and hope, will lose sight of the methods by which a constitutional succession can be preserved to a better day, and will yield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or to the rage which welcomes anarchy. [Applause.] In concluding, he said: You will see that this problem presents to you the alternatives of consenting to a dismemberment of the country, or of preventing that dismemberment by a reversal of the popular and governmental action which has made it so nearly an accomplished fact. You will soon hear it said, by those who have urged on the war upon this most disastrous policy, that it is too late now; that the breach can never be closed; that the South must be permitted to go in peace. Just here, then, precisely here, before all is given up to the control of the extremists North and South, you must interpose. You have a right to have other measures and other counsels tried. You are numerically a majority in at least four of the largest States in the Union. You may rightfully demand that the Constitution, with all its guarantees, be tendered to the revolted States; and you may rightfully do all that can assure the people of the South of its protection, without calling upon your Government to change its military attitude.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Saturday, March 28.

The Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution tendering to the Massachusetts soldiers the thanks of the Commonwealth for the services they have rendered, and pledging such reinforcements to their support as the National authorities shall from time to time demand.

Mayoralty Nomination in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 28.

The Democrats to-day nominated Joseph O'Neil for Mayor. Three tickets are now in the field. The election takes place on the first Monday in April.

Card from Mr. Van Buren.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The Times of this morning publishes a notice of a meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, to be addressed by myself and others. This is an error. I cannot attend the meeting. Please publish this in your paper, and add, to prevent misapprehension, that I am not a member of any League of which Mr. Charles King is Chairman.

Respectfully yours, J. VAN BUREN.

New-York, March 26, 1863.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Spring Styles.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES, NOW READY.
AT CLARK'S,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.
New-York, March 26, 1863.

MARRIED

Burgess—Doolittle.—On Wednesday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Calvary Church, Oscar O. Burgess, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. Annie Doolittle, of this City.

Mundy—Meggles.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. H. Haskins, James G. Mundy and Olivia De C. Meggles, daughter of John J. [illegible], Esq., all of Williamsburgh.

DIED.

Browning.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, William Browning, in the 71st year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 241 West 24th-st., on Monday, March 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Baker.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, William T. Baker, aged 62 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family, the members of State Rights Lodge, No. 161, I. O. of O. F., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Caswell.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 28, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Solomon T. and Elizabeth Caswell. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 63 Montague-st.

Cowperthwait.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 27, J. M. Cowperthwait, aged 32 years and 14 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, at his residence, No. 56 6th-av.

England.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, Rachel A., infant daughter of Edwin E. and Rachel Ann England, aged 1 year, 4 months and 1 day.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour!
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 162 West 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 1 o'clock.

Haxtun.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 28, William Britton, only son of Benjamin and Susan C. Haxtun, aged 2 years, 6 months and 11 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 West 11th-st., on Monday, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Jarvis.—On Saturday, March 28, Mrs. Kate [illegible], wife of George E. Jarvis, aged 27 years. Notice of funeral on Monday.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, after a short and severe illness, Charles Edmund, youngest child of Charles B. and Mary [illegible], aged 2 years and 10 months.

Sweet boy, thy mission is o'er;
Thou art gone with the angels to dwell evermore;
Thy task is accomplished, thou now art at rest
In heaven above, the abode of the blest.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from No. 262 Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, March 29.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 28, R. Augusta, wife of William Effingham Lawrence, and daughter of the late Andrew H. Mickle, in the 36th year of her age.

Mott.—In this City, on Friday, March 27, Sarah Eliza Mott, only child of Henry W. and Laura W. Mott, aged 5 years, 9 months and 18 days. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 17 East 62d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Her remains will be taken to White Plains, Westchester Co., on Monday morning, March 30, at 8½ o'clock, from the Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

[illegible].—In Paris, on Sunday, March 8, [illegible] of this City.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 28, Mrs. Laura [illegible], wife of Max. [illegible], aged 21 years and [illegible] months. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Cumberland-st., on Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, March 27, John T. [illegible], in the 48th year of his age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the M. E. Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class [illegible]—March 28, 1863.
[illegible]
Kentucky, Class [illegible]—March 28, 1863.
[illegible]
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of March 18, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; [illegible] being the five capital prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES [illegible]

POLITICAL.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

A public meeting of the League will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On THURSDAY EVENING, the 2d of April next, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER, U. S. Army.
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Other distinguished public speakers are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

Notice will be given of the time and place for the issue of tickets and badges to all the members of the League, whose residences are recorded.

Certificates of membership are in preparation, and will be furnished before the day of meeting.

Loyal Leagues of Union Citizens, organized in the several Wards of the City, are requested to communicate through their Secretaries, on or before Monday next, the number of tickets and badges required for each.

Further particulars of the coming meeting will be made public in due season.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman.
F. M. [illegible], Secretary.

NOTE.—Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN had kindly consented to speak at the next meeting of the Loyal League of Union Citizens. The evening named to him was necessarily changed to avoid an unexpected opera night. Notice was sent to Mr. Van Buren at Albany, asking his assent to the change; but he had left before its receipt. No negative response being received, his name was announced in the morning papers. The committee have the pleasure to inform the members that Mr. Van Buren, if in the City, will address the next ensuing meeting of the League.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The attention of the NATIONAL WARD LEAGUES, organized in the Wards of the City, is called to the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee of the Council and Executive Committee:

REPRESENTATION OF WARDS.

Resolved, That in addition to the Council and Executive Committee appointed at the meeting at Cooper Institute, Friday, March 20, for the organization of the Loyal National League, and in accordance with the resolution of instruction unanimously adopted at that meeting, there shall be a Committee of Twenty-two, consisting of one representative from the organization which has been or may be raised in each Ward of the City; and that such Committee shall be entitled "The Ward Committee of the Loyal National League," and shall unite with the Council and Executive Committee in joint session. This Ward Committee may make rules for its own government and adopt measures for the spread of the organization with the concurrence of the Council and Executive Committee.

The Ward Leagues are respectfully invited to appoint a Delegate in accordance with the above, and give notice to the Secretary, in order that a joint meeting may be at once called. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock.
By order,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. Palmer, John J. Shaw, Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
What is wholesome to eat, and what is not, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-paper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE GOLDEN HARP.—THIS IS THE TITLE of a new Sunday School Book, of 128 pages of beautiful tunes and hymns, mostly new. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know each other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me;" "The Beautiful Shore;" "Oh! 'Tis Glorious;" "Leave Me with My Mother;" "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound 25 cents; $20 per 100. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2 of which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. It will be issued about the 8th of April.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human [illegible]." New edition, with 16 fine steel engravings, $1 25.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price and 10 per ct. for postage. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher of Curious and Unique Books, No. 39 Ann-st.

THOMAS PAINE'S "COMMON SENSE."—Second only to the sword of Washington in achieving our independence, as Washington himself acknowledged. Pennsylvania voted Paine £500, and New-York gave him a valuable estate at New-Rochelle, for writing this and similar pamphlets.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher,
No. 39 Ann-st., New-York.

HACKETT'S NEW BOOK—NOTES, COMments, correspondence and criticisms upon Plays and Players of Shakespeare; third edition now ready.
CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., bought for cash. 100,000 books on Science, History, Biography, &c., on hand. 20,000 Stereoscopic Pictures, colored, $1 50 per dozen. LEGGAT BROS., No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

FOR THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Herbs, for the GROWTH, BEAUTY, and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR.

"Beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant." Dr. CHILTON.

"Have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair-dressing." WARREN WARD, Esq., No. 227 Canal-st., New-York.

"After being BALD for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with NEW HAIR." Prof. JOHN SENIA, No. 25 King-st., New-York.

The above are taken from hundreds of certificates of a similar character, all going to show that the AMBOLINE stands unrivaled among the toilet articles of the age.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Dealers. Put up in boxes, (containing two bottles,) price $1. Manufactured and for sale wholesale by
KENDALL & BANNISTER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE.

Established for the treatment of diseases incident to the Bones, Muscles, Joints, &c. The restoration and cure of club feet, curvatures of the spine, [illegible] fracture and hip disease, loss of motion and use from contracting, paralysis from want of muscular action, and others. However hopeless the case may appear, can be treated with success, restoring their use and natural expression. Apply at, or address the INSTITUTE, office No. 20 Bond-st., New-York.

MEERSCHAUM!
MEERSCHAUM!! MEERSCHAUM!!!
No. 397 BROOME-ST., near the Bowery, No. 397.
Manufacturers of Meerschaum Pipes. We have always a well-assorted stock of Meerschaum Pipes, Tubes, &c., on hand, [illegible]. Also, all kinds of repairing [illegible] promptly attended to.
POLLAK & SON.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVER an address in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*What Shall be Done with New-England?* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house. Tickets can be obtained in Brooklyn at the bookstores of Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Babcock's, No. 305 Fulton-st.; Rose's, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st.; Sawyer & Thompson's music-store, No. 59 Fulton-av.; and at the door. Maj.-Gen. Wool has accepted an invitation to be present with his staff. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance at precisely 7 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
[illegible]

ATTENTION LOYAL LEAGUE MEMBERS OF THE COUNTRY.—The Copperheads are wearing badges. Let the loyal men outnumber them. Wear the Union League badge, as indorsed by the great Union League party of New-York City. We shall be ready to mail the splendid silver-plated Union League badge on April 1. It is neat, light and beautiful. To be worn as a badge or breastpin. Price 25 cents by mail, or $10 per hundred, by express. Address immediately, that no delay may occur in filling orders, J. W. EVERITT, Box No. [illegible] Post-office, or No. 111 Fulton-st., second floor, Room No. 3.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Intelligence.

This is Palm Sunday—next before Easter—so called because the day of which it is the anniversary of Christ's entrance into Jerusalem, where with great honor he was greeted, the multitude welcoming Him with hosannas, strewed branches of palm in His way—the palm, the emblem of victory. On this eventful day, according to the Scripture record, our Lord, after entering the temple, healed many of the sick, blind and lame. St. Philip announced to our Lord that certain Greek proselytes, who could not enter the interior of the temple, were anxious to see Him, and He, therefore, went to them in the Court of the Gentiles. There He predicted the conversion of the Gentiles, and the glorious harvest of His own death and resurrection; and as He uttered a prayer to the Father, He was answered by a miraculous voice, which the people mistook for thunder. Our Lord further fulfilled prophecy in clearing the Temple of the profane traffickers by whom it was polluted. At evening, He returned to Bethany with the Twelve, and was the guest of Lazarus, and Mary and Martha. In commemoration of this day by the Catholics, sprigs of the palm, or some other evergreen, previously blessed by the priest, are carried to church—silent though expressive memorials of Him who disdained not to accept the same tribute from His Apostles.

Every day of the coming week, except the first, is a fast day. It is called Passion Week, because in it the Saviour of the world suffered. It is called Holy Week, because in it occurred the consummating incidents of that Great Sacrifice, which was the end of all prophecy. On Monday took place the morning walk from Bethany, the cursing of the barren fig-tree, the second cleansing of the Temple, and the return at nightfall to the Mount of Olives. On Tuesday, the withering of the accursed fig-tree, the utterance by our Saviour of several parables, the prophecy of the speedy ruin of the Temple, and of His fast approaching hour. On Wednesday, the sale of "Him that was valued" for thirty pieces of silver. On Thursday, (Maunday-Thursday, the day of the mandate, or command, when Christ said, "Do this in remembrance of Me,") He instituted the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and set the example of humility by washing the feet of his disciples. On Friday, (Good Friday,) is commemorated the crucifixion of our Saviour. According to St. Mark, it commenced at the third and ended at the sixth hour. On Saturday, (Easter-even,) we commemorate His mysterious Descent into Hell, or place of departed spirits, while His body reposed in the tomb of that just man, Joseph, of Arimathea.

The following are the

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS

for the week:

This forenoon, Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of this Diocese, administer the rite of Confirmation in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; and in the evening, in the Holy Trinity, in that city. On Monday evening, at St. Mark's, Williamsburgh; on Tuesday evening, at St. Luke's, in this City; on Wednesday, A. M., in the Ascension, and in the evening, at the Mediator, in this City; on Thursday, A. M., at St. Paul's Chapel, and in the evening, at the Holy Innocents; on Good Friday morning, in St. George's, New-York; and in the evening, at Grace, Brooklyn; and, lastly, in the afternoon of Easter-Even, at Trinity Church.

A very general religious interest prevails throughout Brooklyn. Many of the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Churches are holding continuous meetings. In the State-street Congregational, (Rev. Mr. [illegible],) there has been an increasing attention for many weeks past. A large number of young men have become the subjects of converting grace, and on the first Sunday in April, it is expected that quite a number will be added to the Church. The meetings will be continued during the ensuing week, the pastor preaching nearly every evening.

In the [illegible] M. E. Bethel Church (Rev. M. N. Olmsted,) a large revival has been progressing for some weeks, resulting in nearly a score of clear conversions. This society expect to break ground for a new church edifice in a few weeks. The Hanson-Place, Warren-Street, Sands-Street, Carlton-Avenue, De Kalb-Avenue, and Clove-Road Mission Churches, have all, more or less, experienced a good religious feeling.

Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., will preach to-night in the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, on the inspiration of the Scriptures, being the twelfth of the series of Doctrinal Sermons being delivered by distinguished clergymen of various denominations, in that church.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral services of Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, daughter of the venerable Lewis Tappan, will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on which occasion Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will officiate.

The Late Explosion on the Steamtug D. E. Crary.

TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE THE CORONER.

The investigation as to the cause of the explosion on the steamtug *D. E. Crary*, on Tuesday morning last, was continued on Friday at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, by Coroner Wildey. Mr. Francis G. Crary, who was part-owner of the tug, was the first witness examined. He testified that the boat was built in 1862, and made her first trip on the 19th of January last. At the time of the explosion Frederick Anthony was Captain; Benjamin Smith, Engineer; Geo. Eckert and John Stevens, firemen; John Johnson, wheelman; Jas. Burden, deck-hand; and John Zimmerman, cook and steward. When the accident occurred witness was at home sick. On Monday last, Mr. Peter Crary asked witness what kind of a man the engineer was, and if he did not carry too much steam; to which witness replied that sixty pounds of steam could be carried with safety, and that if he carried more the safety-valve would blow off; witness also stated to Mr. Crary that the engineer was a good man, but that he would change him as soon as he could get another good one to take his place. There was a crack in the boiler, and a patch was put on to stop the leak. The cause of the crack was owing to the manner in which the braces were put up, from the top of the arch to the shell, which was a fault in the construction. It was an ordinary soft patch, put on the bolt, and not riveted on, but the leak would not stop until the braces were altered; this portion of the boiler was found at Pier No. 45, North River, after the explosion, but it was in such a state as to render it impossible to tell whether it was burned or broken. Witness was unable to tell the immediate cause of the explosion. The Steamboat Inspectors had granted a certificate which warranted the carrying of ninety pounds of steam. No more than eighty pounds had been carried when witness was on board. The workmanship of the boiler did not satisfy witness; new boilers generally leak more or less. The engineer was very positively ordered to carry no more than sixty-five pounds of steam.

Alexander Caldwell, of Newburgh, Orange County, testified that he made the boiler for Mr. Crary in November last; that the contract was for a boiler which would carry a steam pressure of 80 pounds; that it was built strong enough to carry a pressure of 120 pounds; the boiler was tested and the engine builder expressed himself satisfied with it. The engine was built by Frank E. Pollet, of No. 279 First-street, Williamsburgh. The material used in the construction of the boiler was of the best kind. The witness attributed the explosion to shallow state of the water in the boiler.

Louis Beiro, a boiler-maker, testified that he was in the employ of the Union Iron Works; that about two weeks ago he was required to make some repairs upon the boiler in question; that at that time there was a crack in it twenty-two inches in length; he repaired it as well as he could under the circumstances, but not as well as he would have done if he had had the entire control of the work.

At this stage of the investigation the Coroner adjourned the inquest until 9 o'clock on Monday next, at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

The Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

A NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. BROWN.

The Grand Jury on Friday presented to the Court of General Sessions a new indictment against Dr. E. M. Brown for murder in the second degree, growing out of the Eighth-avenue abortion case. This action has been taken on the advice of the District-Attorney for two reasons. First, new evidence is said to have been discovered tending to raise the grade of the offence alleged to have been committed by Dr. Brown; and second, it was desirable to avoid the issue proposed to be raised by the counsel for Dr. Brown that he had once been placed in jeopardy for the crime by the impaneling of a portion of the Jury who were sworn and subsequently discharged without trying the case, and could not, therefore, again be put on trial. The District-Attorney claims that by the finding of a new indictment for a different offence this question is disposed of. Messrs. Clinton and [illegible], counsel for the defendant, insist that the point of law raised by them is not evaded by this action of the District-Attorney, and they propose to raise the issue by a special plea whenever the Doctor shall again be put on trial. The case will be brought up at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hoffman, at the opening of the April term.

The Late Stabbing Affray in the Fifth Ward.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION BY THE CORONER.

At a late hour Thursday afternoon, Coroner Ranney held an ante-mortem examination, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of Edward Smith, the Frenchman who was stabbed on Tuesday night last. The following is the deposition in full:

Edward Smith, of No. 18 Leonard-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I believe myself in a dangerous condition, and that I shall not recover; on the 24th of March, between seven and eight o'clock, I went into the back basement of the hall of the house where I live, and which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Odouvin; I was obliged to go there for water, and it was so agreed when I hired the premises that I should go there for water; I knocked at their door and he told me to come in; I asked him in French why he wanted me put out of the front basement when I occupied it before he occupied his apartments; he then said, addressing his wife, "Marie, open the door," pointing at the same time to the door by which I had entered, and at that moment he picked a club and struck me over the nose and I fell senseless; as I fell he fell upon me; I then got up and kicked him as hard as I could; he then got hold of me again, and I pulled away and ran into my own room and locked the door; he soon followed, and kicked the door open; I then seized a cleaver in my hand and thinking he had gone, I just looked out of the door, and at that moment he stabbed me, and while the knife was in me, he exclaimed, "Ah! ah! ah! I've got you now, I'll finish you!" and while the knife was still in me, he pulled me forward and backward with the knife; I then said in French, "Have pity on my family;" and he said in English, "Me no care for your family;" he withdrew the knife and gave it to his wife, telling her to take care of it; I fainted in his arms; he had two knives one of which was like a dirk-knife, and the other was a white-handled one, like a carving-knife; at the time he stabbed me I had just looked my head and shoulders out of the door, and turned to look toward the back door of the basement, and at this time he inflicted the stab in my back as he was standing between me and the front door, and at the same time seized me around the body; I do not know whether I cut him or not; my wife is the only person that saw the occurrence that I am aware of; the man who went with me to the Station-house, and then came with me in a carriage to the New-York Hospital, is the man who stabbed me; the white handled knife spoken of before had a nick in the edge; previous to this time we had always been on friendly terms.

EDWARD SMITH.

At the conclusion of the examination the jury rendered a verdict that Smith came to his injuries by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of the prisoner, Pierre Odouvin. Whereupon the latter was committed to the Tombs to await the result.

The Hackley Contract.

LETTER FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., the following letter from the City Inspector was read, and referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Pressing necessities for immediate action in the matter of the Hackley contract impose upon me the duty of again calling your attention to that contract, notwithstanding my last appeal to you is of a very recent date. So far from realizing any improvement in matters connected with street cleaning, their condition is daily becoming worse, and though my repeated and urgent requests for action in the premises have failed in obtaining from those having jurisdiction in the matter that attention which their importance demands, it is certain that the reasonable, but long deferred expectations of the public will not rest satisfied under further procrastination.

Either the contractor must be compelled to fulfill his obligations to the City in the spirit as well as the letter of his contract, or the streets will have to be cleaned at an additional expense to the City.

In my repeated efforts to abrogate the contract for a non-fulfillment of its provisions, I have met with neither success nor encouragement from those selected by the City to give counsel in such cases; but, on the contrary, I have been so often "warned" and "cautioned" not to proceed in the prosecution of my views while a doubt existed unfavorable to the success of the attempt, that I am at last without guide or advice.

While it has been easy for others to postpone or withhold even counsel or direction to me, any duties as an executive officer have required specific authority to act, which authority it is your province alone to confer upon me, and without which I am comparatively powerless for good.

To involve the City in litigation and costs by an assumption of responsibility on my part that may not be sustained, is not to be desired, and it is equally sure that without immediate and effective action somewhere, the same condition of affairs that now exists must continue for three years longer.

The contractor, as I am informed, will claim damages from the city for the frequent delays of the payment of his warrants when due, by the Comptroller and Mayor, on the ground that such objections were illegal.

These delays have led to insubordination and "strikes" among the laborers, followed by demands for increase of wages, which said contractor has been forced to submit to.

If any action in the matter is contemplated, I would respectfully suggest that it be taken without further postponement.

We are in the first Spring month, when the health, as well as the comfort of the community, requires that the City should be put in a cleanly condition before warm weather sets in.

I am aware of the delicacy of my position in recommending to your Honorable Body any plan of action, but I beg to suggest that, by the appointment of a Committee to investigate the subject, such investigation would greatly relieve the undersigned from the embarrassments under which he is placed, besides proving a benefit to the City.

If the contractor cannot be made to voluntarily relinquish his contract, the Committee may be enabled to recommend some plan of improvement without further loss to the City.

Having exhausted every resource at my command, in drawing attention to this subject, I must now leave it in the hands of your Honorable Body to give a final decision upon a matter thus far embarrassing to the undersigned, and unsatisfactory to the public.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
DANL. E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

The Sunday Liquor Law and the Police.

A GENERAL ORDER FROM SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Superintendent Kennedy issued the following order to each of the Police Captains within the Metropolitan District, at a late hour yesterday afternoon:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, March 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3[illegible].—CAPTAIN —— PRECINCT: The good order that has been preserved in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn on the Sabbath day, since the enforcement of the 21st section of the Police law, has marked an era in the history of both these cities. The Police force under my command has performed the duties allotted to them with ability and faithfulness, and mainly by their efforts have the quiet and peacefulness of the day been maintained. It is gratifying to be able to say, that their efforts have been sustained by a respectable portion of the public officers whose duties are most intimately connected with those of the Police. The exceptions it would be needless to refer to.

It is desirable that the same good order should be preserved in time to come, and although the higher Courts, whose decisions operate upon us as orders from a superior head, have determined that the course heretofore pursued in the enforcement of the section alluded to should be slightly changed, they have affirmed the validity of the enactment and recommend its enforcement. By enforcing it in the manner suggested, it will inure to the permanent benefit of the Department by enriching the Police Life Insurance Fund, and enable it to meet all demands that may be made thereon by superannuated members of the force, and by the widows and orphans of those men whose deaths have resulted from injury received in the discharge of duty.

To carry out this object you will, on Monday of each week, transmit to the office of the Superintendent formal complaint in duplicate against each person who shall within the limits of your Precinct violate the provisions of the Forty-second section of the Police Law. Forms of complaint are hereto attached. Where the offence is in *publicly keeping intoxicating liquors for sale*, form No. 1 will be used; where it is in *disposing of intoxicating liquors*, form No. 2 will be used. Blanks will be furnished from the Inspector's office.

No decision of Court has been made on lager-beer, which makes it necessary to modify the provision of General Order No. 1[illegible], which is still in full force.

The duties required to be performed by policemen or police officers, under the 17th section, title 3, chapter 20, part 1 Revised Statutes, remain unaffected by any decision of this Court.

By the provisions of that Statute, (usually called the Excise law,) all persons licensed to sell liquors are prohibited from selling or giving away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, and persons who shall sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or any other day, without license, are liable to the penalties provided by law.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Chess Matters.

HAMMERSCHER VS. PERRIN.—The match series of games between these eminent players, commenced a short time since in Brooklyn, has reached the fourth game, which was played on Thursday evening last. The score stands as follows:

	Won.	Drawn.	Won.	Drawn.	
Hammerscher	1	0	1	1	2
Perrin	0	1	1	0	2

Nine games in all will be played, the victor having to win five of them. On these occasions Mr. Hammerscher does not play blindfolded.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The tournament of the Paulsen Club of this City, alluded to in last Sunday's TIMES, will be commenced some time next week. The lists are nearly filled.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, at a late meeting, resolved to introduce chess in their reading-room, in the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Concord and Washington streets, with a view of encouraging the members to spend their evenings at playing chess, draughts and billiards, which they also intend to introduce in the Association. This step is one worthy of commendation, and that it will be received with favor there remains no doubt. The Christian Association, of the same City, has also placed chess-tables in its rooms, corner of Bay-street and Fulton-avenue, and this has been found to be a source of much amusement and gratification. A similar step by the Associations of this kind in New-York, we think, would prove advantageous.

Recruiting of Volunteers.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following order was issued on Thursday by Col. H. S. Lansing, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, Superintendent of New-York troops, in relation to recruiting offices:

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON, SPRAGUE BARRACKS, NEW-DORP, March 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.—Until further orders there will be allowed to each recruiting office for the regiments now organizing in this State, located in the City of New-York and vicinity, not more than three enlisted men as a recruiting party.

The men detailed for the purpose will remain permanently on duty.

When more than one officer occupies an office, the number of men allowed will not be increased.

All recruiting details are made only by special order from these headquarters.

The Government contractor will furnish subsistence to these details upon the order of Lieut.-Col. Reeve, U. S. A.

Recruits, when accepted by the Adjutant, will be sent within twenty-four hours of their muster to their camp or barracks.

The Government contractor will, when so instructed, give them subsistence for only seventy-four hours, and the recruiting officer must have the receipt of the Post Adjutant of this post, or of his regiments if quartered elsewhere, that so many recruits were received on such a day, as a voucher to obtain the order for their subsistence.

The men recruited for the Sprague Light cavalry and the Eleventh Regiment artillery, for the purpose of collecting a sufficient party to be sent to their respective camps, will in the interim be sent to this post.

Those of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry, First Metropolitan cavalry and Westchester Light infantry will be sent, as received, to their respective camps daily. By order,

H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Commanding New-York Troops.

Our Union Leagues.

The parent Union League, which was inaugurated by the loyal citizens of New-York in mass meeting assembled, and which was addressed by Messrs. Van Buren, Brady, Johnson and Warren, bids fair to have a numerous and a useful progeny. Already Ward Leagues are formed in every Ward of our City, and preparations are made for similar action in the City of Brooklyn.

On Wednesday night certain prominent gentlemen of the latter city, comprising members of all political parties who, for the time being, ignored all such distinctions, met for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the inauguration of a Loyal League, which, like the general one in this City, should be the recognized head of all the Ward Associations. We are glad to know that the membership of the League will be swollen to scores of thousands, and that the very best citizens of the place are pledged to its success. The following is the outspoken Constitution of the "Union League of Loyal Men:"

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The object of this organization is hereby declared to be, to bind together in a common league all true patriots who are resolved to perpetuate the Union of these States, at every hazard or sacrifice of person and property;—who will sustain to the last, the constituted authorities of the nation in their struggle with armed rebellion, and who, by unwavering courage, patience, fidelity and constancy will, at all times and places, and in all fortunes, stand by the Government which was made by our fathers.

It is not intended by the members of this League in any manner to pledge themselves to any course of united political action, but each member is left free to act in all elections in accordance with his political preferences, our only object in this organization being to unite to support the *National Government* in its efforts to suppress the rebellion now waged against its authority by a portion of the people of the Union, and not to create a political party, it being the purpose of the members of the League to dissolve when the objects for which it was created have been accomplished.

ARTICLE II.

The members of this League shall consist of all loyal citizens who shall enroll themselves in their respective wards under the provisions hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE III.

The officers shall consist of an Executive Council of twenty, who shall select from their own number a President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. There shall be also a number of Vice-Presidents, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE IV.

The War Fund Committee shall fill all vacancies in the Executive Council, and may, in its discretion, add to said Council by the appointment of an additional number not exceeding ten members.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Council may adopt such by-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution, as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of the League.

ARTICLE VI.

All local Leagues which shall be formed in the respective Wards of the City, under the auspices of this Central Association, and which shall adopt as part of their Constitution the declaration of principles set forth in Article 1st, of this Constitution, shall be auxiliary to this central League, and a constituent part thereof, and all persons enrolled in such auxiliary Ward organizations shall be members of this League.

ARTICLE VII.

The said Ward Leagues shall perfect their organizations by the election of officers and the adoption of regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution, and by the enrollment of members, each of whom shall sign, upon admission, the following declaration:

"We hereby enroll ourselves as members of the Union League of the Loyal Men of the —— Ward of Brooklyn, and we cordially adopt the 'Declaration of Principles' set forth in this constitution, and pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, to spare no endeavor to press unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary; and to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Republic."

ARTICLE VIII.

The President of each of said Ward organizations shall be a Vice-President of this central League.

ARTICLE IX.

No indebtedness shall be incurred on account of this association beyond the amount actually in the treasury and specifically appropriated to its payment.

Such men as Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Hon. James Humphrey, Ex-Mayor Lambert, Hon. C. L. Benedict, Mr. Chas. T. Lowrey, Mr. A. A. Low, and others equally well and as favorably known, are at the head of the movement, and there is no doubt of its great and immediate success.

In this City on Thursday next the Loyal League will hold its third great mass meeting at the Academy of Music. The public will be glad to know that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the hero of New Orleans, of all men just now the popular favorite, has promised positively to be present and address his fellow countrymen. A welcome such as is rarely accorded any man however great or good awaits him, and an enthusiasm such as no operatic star or noted orator has ever witnessed in the Academy will reign tumultuous at his presentation. Messrs. John Van Buren and Henry J. Raymond will be the other speakers of the night.

On Tuesday next, before the Brooklyn Association of Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver his famous oration entitled, "What Shall be Done with New-England?" This occasion will be Mr. Beecher's début upon the boards of the Academy, and will undoubtedly throng the house. Maj.-Gen. Fremont and Wool, accompanied by their respective Staffs, will be present, and the famous band of the Seventh Regiment will lend the charms of its repertoire for the pleasure of the audience.

These great gatherings are having perceptible effect, and there is little reason for believing that the dealers in Copperhead principles or Copperhead badges will, in the long run, find that "it pays."

Large Sale of Pictures.

Probably the largest and finest sale of pictures ever made in this country, was closed on Thursday and Friday evenings at the Dusseldorf Gallery, by Messrs. H. H. Leeds & Co. The following were the prices obtained for a portion of the pictures:

The Cabaret, by Jules Breton	$1,300
The Surprise and Interrupted Rendezvous, two pictures by Carl Hubner, each	2,000
Egyptian Crossing the Desert, by Gerome, of Paris	1,000
The Proposal, by E. Vautier	[illegible]
Female Artist, by E. Frere	[illegible]
The Dream of Love, by Diaz, of Paris	[illegible]
The Circassian Slave, by Debrok, of Paris	3,400
Cattle, by Robbe	[illegible]
Death of Moses, by Wynfield	600
Flower Piece, by Blommers	400
Proposal, by Vautier	[illegible]
Preaching of Francis Junius, by Van Schendel, of the Hague	675
Sand Gatherer, by A. Seel	575
Vespers, by Geselschap	410
Auction Sale in the Black Forest, by Vautier	725
Game of Dice, by Webb	[illegible]
View of Wetterhorn, by Lott, of Dusseldorf	[illegible]
Early Breakfast, by Lanfant de Metz	280
Hide and Seek, by H. Von Seben	410
Coast Scene, by W. Taylor	380
Landscape and Sheep, by De Beul	200
Brotherly Love, by J. and E. Boulanger	270

Together with a large number, varying from $100 to $300. The whole amount was over $34,000.

A Rebel Colonel Arrested and Sent to Fort Lafayette.

Col. Talcott, formerly of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, but more recently Superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, was arrested in this City, on Friday, and taken to Gen. Wool's Headquarters, whence he was sent to Fort Lafayette. Col. Talcott recently came from Richmond, and was on his way to Europe on business for the Confederate Government. He has been stopping for several days at No. 144 West Twenty-fourth-street, and has been closely watched by detectives. He came out of the house, on Friday, with a young lady, said to be his daughter, and after walking with her several blocks, left her, and was immediately taken into custody by the detectives. The premises where he stopped were searched, and papers of importance were discovered. His presence in this City was made known to the Government at Washington, whence came the order for his arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man, whose name is given as Mr. John Sears, was found dead in his room at No. 672 Third-avenue, under very peculiar circumstances. He was a man about 30 years of age, a native of this City, where he has always resided, and so far as is known, he has always borne a good reputation. He owned a stall in Washington Market, where for several years past he had been doing a thriving business. He was a single man, and, with a younger brother, resided at the house of his parents at the place above indicated. Yesterday morning he intimated to his family that he was too unwell to attend to his business, and that he should therefore remain at home. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, his mother visited his room with some medicine, when, upon opening the door, she was startled by the spectacle presented. Her son was lying lifeless upon the floor, and in his right hand was a pistol. An examination of the body was made, when it was found that a ball had entered the right side of the head, and that all his head had been shot away, and that death must necessarily have ensued immediately after the shot was fired. All the circumstances of the case went to show that he died by his own hands. Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

A THEFT OF $1,100 IN A BOWERY SALOON.—A young man named Henry Helmuth was brought before Justice Osborn yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon the charge of having robbed his employer, Mr. George Roman, at No. 201 Bowery, of the sum of over $1,000, the most of which consisted of bills upon City banks and United States Treasury notes. Officer Reddy, of the Tenth Precinct, who made the arrest, found the principal part of the property upon the prisoner, which was afterward identified by Roman as his. Helmuth was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

DEATH OF A WORTHY POLICEMAN.—Officer Joseph Webb, of the First District Police Court, died suddenly yesterday, from heart disease. The deceased was one of the oldest members of the force, he having been connected with the Department for the last eighteen years. He had the reputation of being a faithful and industrious officer, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions will meet on Monday to finish up the business of the term, and pass sentence upon remanded prisoners, after which they will adjourn to the first Monday in April. Several important criminal cases are to be tried during the April Term, the most notable of which is the case of Dr. E. M. Brown, the abortionist.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to March 27:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 20	172	86	258
Admitted to March 27	25	16	41
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	11	46
Died	2	3	5
Remaining at date	160	88	248

Males, 230; females, 18.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association, composed of ladies attached to sixty different churches, has done much for the relief of the soldiers in the way of furnishing necessary clothing, &c., for the wounded on the field and for hospital purposes. At the late Promenade Concert, at the Academy of Music, the sum of $5,000 was realized above all expenses, besides which $6,000 have been collected during the Winter and invested in woolen cloths, which were made into undershirts, drawers, &c., and sent to the armies through the agency of the United States Sanitary Commission. The ladies of the Female Employment Society, No. 30 Court-street, paid out of their own funds for the making up of all the articles sent to the soldiers.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Michael Moore, indicted for murder on board the ship *Robert L. Lane*, was put on trial. The case was opened to the jury by Mr. Andrews.

John W. Leonard, the mate of the vessel, testified that he sailed in the ship on her voyage from New-York to Liverpool and back last Fall, and that Capt. Bryer, the master of the ship, was killed on Nov. 1, 1862, on the return voyage; that that morning the captain came to him while he was below, and told him there had been a difficulty between the second mate and one of the crew, named Patsey, and he was going to put Patsey in irons; that they consulted as to the quietest way of doing it, and concluded to send the men below to stow water casks, except Patsey and another man; that this was done, and the Captain and mate came to find Patsey, and met the defendant; that witness asked him why he did not go below, and he said he was sick and could not; the Captain came up and asked him the same question, and Moore said there was going to be a row on board, and no use should be put in irons; Patsey and Moore had wanted their knives when the order was given to go below; Moore told the Captain he was willing to do anything he was told; the Captain said, "Why don't you do it?" and, as Moore turned away, the Captain struck him over the head with a club about 2½ feet long; Moore turned round and clinched the Captain; he had his knife in his hand, and witness saw him make a plunge at the Captain's bowels; witness caught up a heaver and just then Patsey came running toward them and struck the Captain in the back with his knife, and witness knocked him down with a handspike, which he had caught up instead of the heaver, and the Captain struck Patsey several times on the head as he lay on the deck; Patsey died seven hours after, and the Captain thirty-six hours after; he was wounded in three places, one being a cut four inches long, which had let his bowels out.

Other witnesses for the Government told substantially the same story, but with some variations.

Mr. James, who appeared for the defence, after opening the case, offered to read the depositions of some witnesses examined before the Commissioner on the preliminary examination. The District Attorney objected, and the Court ruled them all out. Whereupon Mr. James called no witnesses and the case was summed up by him and by Mr. Smith.

The judge charged the jury that the evidence would not warrant them in convicting the defendant of murder, but they could convict him of manslaughter, if they thought he had committed that offence; that if he did, it was voluntary manslaughter, such as happens where, upon a sudden quarrel, two persons fight and one kills the other, or where one greatly provokes and exasperates another by personal violence or menaces him, and the latter immediately kills him; that if it was clearly proved that there was a sudden quarrel between Capt. Bryer and the defendant, and that if they were satisfied that the defendant inflicted the wound in the Captain's bowels of which he died, they must convict him.

The Judge commented also upon the evidence on this point, and the discrepancies which the defence claimed to exist in the statements of the witnesses, and told them that they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt before they could convict him.

The jury, after a short absence, returned into Court, and on inquiry as to their verdict, the foreman said their verdict was justifiable homicide.

The Court said no such verdict was known in the Court, and that the verdict must be entered Not Guilty.

Notes of Decisions in Prize.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The steamer Anna and Cargo.—This vessel was captured Nov. 22, 1862, in Mississippi Sound, by the United States steamer *New London*. The vessel was, on appraisal, appropriated to the use of the Government, and the cargo transhipped to this port. No one appeared on the return of the process for either vessel or cargo. The evidence showed that the vessel and cargo were owned by citizens of the Confederate States; that she sailed under the Confederate flag, and was engaged in trade between Pensacola and New-Orleans, in violation of the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. The brig Mimosa and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Victoria* on Feb. 18, 1862, at sea, near Beacon Inlet, off the coast of North Carolina. No one appeared to contest the suit. The vessel had on board, when captured, a certificate of British registry, issued at Quebec to Thomas Norris, dated Oct. 15, 1862. There were frequent changes of the command of the vessel indorsed on this register down to Nov. 21, 1862. She also had a clearance from Nassau for New-York, dated Feb. 15, 1863; bills of lading and invoices of cargo, principally salt, shipped by Adderley & Co., of the same date, shipment and destination, and a letter of advice of the same date to Thomas & Holmes, of New-York. No other papers were found.

The master of the vessel testified that he was put in command of the vessel at Nassau by Adderley & Co.; that the vessel was captured about 20 miles southeast of Wilmington; that he knew of no other destination of the vessel than New-York; that he knew Wilmington had been blockaded, but when he called he expected it was in the possession of the United States, and that when the vessel was arrested she was steering westerly toward the land.

The mate testified that the vessel was captured about two miles from land; that her course was altered when the *Victoria* was discovered, and she then went about again and stood in shore, and the master and crew abandoned the vessel. He did not believe the Captain was bound on an honest voyage to New-York, but to run the blockade.

Held by the Court—That the testimony grounds the case of the English vessel, procured for the alleged voyage by a house at Nassau, which house has been notoriously employed with great activity since the blockade has been imposed on the coasts of the Carolinas, trading to and from the enemy's ports in that vicinity, in violation of the blockade. That fact has been established by floods of evidence, so that the Court cannot avoid judicially noticing its existence, any more than it can the proximity of that house and its managers to the blockaded ports. They took the direction of this vessel—previously registered in the Province of Canada—officer, man, lade and dispatch her without exhibiting any documentary guide to her or her services, and put her upon a voyage from Nassau to New-York, with a cargo brought from Canada to Nassau, passing New-York, and specially adapted to the wants of the rebels, and not appearing to be of any particular demand or attention in the New-York market, and without any evidence of the circumstances and necessity of the voyage, they ran the vessel directly across from Nassau to Wilmington, and she is arrested heading in shore between Cape Fear and Wilmington. No log-book or memorandum is found noting the course of navigation or the cause of it. When pursued, the master and crew abandoned her in a boat and attempted to make the shore and so run the blockade ashore.

That the Court is satisfied that the vessel was navigated with the intention of violating the blockade.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

The United States vs. The schooner Annie and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Georgia* on [illegible] Bermuda, off the coast of Nassau, bound for Wilmington. No one appeared to contest the suit. The vessel had on board a certificate of British registry issued at Nassau on Dec. 30, 1862, to John C. Rahming, of that place, and an assignment of ownership indorsed upon it Jan. 26, 1863 to Joseph Roberts of the same place. A crew list and clearance were also found in which the voyage was described as from Nassau to Philadelphia. The cargo was 2,300 bushels of salt and a package of tea. No other papers were found on board except a private letter addressed to the care of Sawyer & Menendez, at Nassau, with this paragraph in it: "I hope you will succeed in running the blockade."

On affidavit of the abandonment of the vessel by her crew, one of the officers of the *Georgia* was examined as a witness, and testified that the schooner, when seen, was steering southwest; that her course was altered to west, and her crew abandoned her when about a quarter of a mile from shore in a boat, into which they seemed to have transferred trunks and luggage.

Held by the Court—That the vessel was most palpably wide of the ordinary course from Nassau to Philadelphia, and was caught in the act of entering a blockaded port.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Sales at Auction—Delivery Not Controlled by the Printed Conditions Prefixed to the Catalogue.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wilmerding vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—The plaintiffs, who are auctioneers, sold at an auction sale on the 29 of October, 1861, dry goods to the amount of $600 to Smith, Riely & Hughes, of Philadelphia. Among the printed terms of sale prefixed to the catalogue was the following: "Cash in bankable money," "no delivery considered complete until the terms of sale have been complied with." The day after the sale the plaintiffs sent the goods to Howland, who was known to them to be the packer for Smith, Riely & Hughes, to be packed by him and shipped to the purchasers at Philadelphia. Howland gave a receipt for the goods as received for Smith, Riely & Hughes, as alleged, but the receipt did not contain any statement, nor was anything said at the time of delivery to the effect that the delivery was conditional. Howland packed the goods in a case with other goods, which Smith, Riely and Hughes had bought at other places, marked it with their name and address, and delivered it on the 4th of October, at the Transportation Company's office, to be forwarded to the purchasers at Philadelphia. While the goods were waiting an opportunity to be forwarded the defendant levied upon the goods under an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., vs. Smith, Riely & Hughes. Whereupon the plaintiffs intervened and claimed to recover the goods in this action upon the ground that as the purchasers had not complied with the terms of sale the title had not passed. The defendant claimed that the delivery was absolute, and the condition of the same was thereby waived. The Court charged that unless the jury should find from the evidence that the plaintiff had intended to make the condition and made an absolute delivery, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The jury found the delivery was absolute and unconditional, and rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Prentiss, for plaintiff; E. J. Vanderpoel and Mills, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Berlin vs. Mapes et al.—Allowance of $75, in addition to costs. The motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

McKenzie vs. McKenzie.—Memoranda for counsel.

Stone et al vs. Kent.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Ashman et als vs. Hunt et al.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland and Ingraham.

Willett, Sheriff, &c., vs. Guillardet et al.—Order overruling demurrer to complaint affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

Allerton and Wife vs. Lang et al., Executors, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

Harbeck vs. The Mayor of New-York.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

Van Allen vs. Jones.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

Fowler vs. Meller.—Judgment on order affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

Millbank et al. vs. Dennistoun et al.—Judgment for defendants with costs. Opinion by Monell.

Scott vs. Guthrie et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Monell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Maniro vs. Gould.—Order granted.

Hutchinson vs. Bennett.—Ordered that this action be discontinued, without costs to either party.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—WILL THE PARENTS of the little IRISH BOY, who, for singing a Union song on the New-Haven cars, had his countenance beaten in, and was brutally choked by JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, send their address to HUMANITY, New-York City Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th March until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the 22d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until the 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2," PAYABLE 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

DIVIDEND.—A FINAL DIVIDEND OF $[illegible] per bond will be paid to the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, on presentation and surrender of their bonds to the Trustees at the Bank of America.

J. PUNNETT, For self and J. T. Soutter, Surviving Trustees.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. Interest will date from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Interest commences April 1, 1863. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, AT HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Applications for entry must be made before the 10th day of April next, to the Agents for the United States of the Exhibition Commission.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Blank forms of application will be sent wherever required.

A POWERFUL INSPIRATIONAL MEDIUM, who prophesied the events of the present war two years previous to its occurrence, will give revelations on business and affairs of life to all who visit her. [illegible] Apply at No. 140 [illegible]-st. [illegible]

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 20 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

$5 50.—WHITE ASH STOVE COAL—On Monday, at above price per ton. On Thursday and Friday 50 cents, at $6 25; delivered free of cartage, full weight of 2,000 lbs. guaranteed. JOHN BAGLEY, No. 8 Oak-st., near New Bowery.

CHOICE BOURBON WHISKY.—100 BARrels of "Pepper's" celebrated copper double distilled, 3 years old. For sale by JOHN F. KELLOGG & CO., No. 26 Broad-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—DRYING CYLINDERS, SEWING machines, [illegible] steam pipes and fixtures, [illegible] for gutta percha; also machinery for making [illegible] rubber, snuff, [illegible] with or without [illegible] and fixtures of rubber factory, No. 133 [illegible]-st., to sell, cheap, before 1st of May. Factory to let.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

(By direction of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.)

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

On TUESDAY, March 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 70 Broadway,

THE CARGOES OF THE FOLLOWING VESSELS: Steamship *Virginia*, Steamer *Adela*, Schooners *Hermosa*, *Ariel*, *Comet*, *Carmita*, *Corsica*, *Courier*, *Lilly*, *Maria*, *Two Sisters*, *Kate*, *Havana*, *Annie* and sloop *Flying Fish*.

Consisting of a large and valuable assortment of Linen, woolen and cotton goods, drugs, medicines, wines, brandies, cordials, gin, pepper, coffee, tea, soda, candles, soap, sulphur, bagging, bale rope, Manila, olive oil, shot, sulphur, steel, paper, envelopes, pens, blankets, clothing, leather, salt and iron, &c., &c., &c.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at Lambert's stores, Brooklyn, the cargoes of schooners [illegible], *Carmita*, *Flying Fish*, *Courier*, *Lilly*, *Maria & Frances*, *Margaret*, *Two Sisters*, *Corsa*, *Theresa*, *Kate*, and *Dry George*. Sloops *W. E. Chester* and *Brave*. Consisting of rope, salt, bagging, and Upland and Sea Island Cotton.

Catalogues for both sales will be ready for distribution on Monday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Barclay-st. stores.

Goods ready for examination on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., AT PUBLIC AUCTION. To close an Estate, ON MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1863, At 3 o'clock P. M., On the premises, A LARGE FRAME BUILDING On Academy-st., and NINE BUILDING LOTS Adjoining.

This property is located in the most eligible part of Bergen, on the line of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers, No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 161 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., a quantity of household furniture, viz.: Rosewood sofas and arm chairs, in hair cloth; walnut bookcases, rockers, library tables, etageres, rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, spring beds, straw, cotton and hair mattresses; Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, all the gas fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THOS. J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THOS. J. MILLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Amity-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. English oil-cloths, handsome mahogany parlor suites, arm-chairs, extension dining table, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top and glasses, curled hair mattresses, pillows, &c. Elegant French plate mirrors, toilet sets, &c., and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture has been very little used, and is in perfect repair. Sale positive. No postponement. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SINCLAIR, Auctioneer.

SALE OF MR. T. P. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS, by D. V. IVES & CO., at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock, a collection of nearly ninety oil-paintings by Mr. T. P. Rossiter, consisting of landscapes, figure, scriptural, historical and other subjects, offering a very pleasing variety and choice of works of this favorite artist. The collection is now on exhibition, and catalogues ready for delivery. We would call particular attention to this collection, as containing many desirable pictures, of cabinet size, the whole of which are handsomely framed.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 136 4th-st., near Macdougal.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, April 2, at Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the house and lot, No. 136 4th-st.; lot 21 by 100; has all modern improvements; gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., sold with house.

W. S. BALDWIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., a neat cottage house, containing twelve rooms, with a large garden attached. The house is situated in Bloomfield, N. J., near the Presbyterian Church, within ten minutes' walk of the depot.

W. S. BALDWIN.

TO HENRY PARRY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of cask bone, at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st.

WM. H. SCHERMERHORN.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 28, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its *First Mortgage Bonds*, dated April 1, 1862, that this Company will redeem on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid, will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 146, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 156 to 159, inclusive; Nos. 166, 166, 167, and Nos. 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (now Milwaukee and Chicago,) RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, falling due on the 10th April, 1863, will please present them for payment, at maturity, at the counting-house of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 31 Nassau-st., where past due coupons of said bonds, and past due coupons of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the said Company, will also be paid on presentation.

N. B.—The Government tax of three per cent. will be deducted.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO BOND-HOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the time limited by the Board of Directors for extending said Bonds will expire on the 1st of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON INCOME BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the coupons for interest on the income bonds for the three months to March 31, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Agency of the Company, Room No. 3, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on and after April 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. G. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

STOCK BROKERAGE.—A MEMBER OF THE Stock Exchange, in good standing, with six or eight years' experience, doing a moderate but increasing commission business, is desirous of forming a connection with a gentleman of capital, who may have a taste and adaptation for the business. With such, money can be made without the hazards of speculation. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address Box No. 4,749 Post-office, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 33 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of [illegible]-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing, both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port-Washington, Hansey's & Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, with further notice.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer [illegible] at 3 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at [illegible] o'clock. Night Line—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

$3, $3 50, $4 AND $4 50.—SHOES AND GAITERS. At JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

[illegible] ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second [illegible] with trap-block or Belgian pavement. [illegible] sewer in Spring-street [illegible] Fifth-avenue [illegible] Forty-first and Forty-second streets [illegible] Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets [illegible] Spring-street [illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, March 28, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, March 28, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, the 6th of April, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED POTATOES for issue to the United States Army, for seven months, from April to October, 1863, at the rate of one hundred thousand pounds per month.

The Desiccated Potatoes must be manufactured from the best varieties of sound potatoes, and be in all particulars a perfect article; to be ground fine and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, each containing sixty pounds, or other less and uniform and convenient quantity; the tin or zinc boxes to be packed in strong, well-made and [illegible] wooden boxes (two in each,) with [illegible] and battened ends, as per sample to be seen at this office.

Each bid to have consideration, must be accompanied by a sample of five full and complete cases of the Proposer's own manufacture, and must state where the manufacturing establishment is located, in order that it may be visited with a view of giving assurance of the ability of the proposing parties to furnish the article required.

Each bid must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons—whose ability to respond in bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District-Attorney, or other proper officer, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly filled."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 352 Broadway, New-York, March 28, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of April next, for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Common Tents.	Shelter Tents.
Common Tent Poles.	Common Tent Pins.
Pick-ax Handles.	India-Rubber Blankets.
India-Rubber Ponchos.	

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries; and accompany their proposals with a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Rubber Blankets, &c." as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.
Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 1st of April next, for furnishing the materials for, and constructing inclosing wall on 8th and 5th avs. below transverse road No. 1, and on 5th-av., between transverse roads Nos. 3 and 4, on the Central Park.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington City, March 19, 1863.
OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed
"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

Board of Supervisors, Office No. 7 City Hall, New-York, March 25, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRING OR leasing of premises to be used for Armories for the various Companies and Regiments of the New-York National Guard, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors [illegible] until April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

The proposals to state the locations, quantity of room, term of lease and rent, &c.

By order of Special Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms.
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Luther Bradish, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 3d day of February, 1863.

Second.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East, by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excepting therefrom the lands contained within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1863.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when ordinary treatment and all other remedies fail; [illegible] Office, No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN ANOTHER State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or exposure. Incompatibility of temper only required. A legal divorce guaranteed. Advice free. Apply to M. HARMAN, Counselor-at-law, No. [illegible] Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON THE corner of Ferris and Sullivan sts., and part on Wolcott-st., in all 20 lots altogether, at the South end of Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, in an improving neighborhood, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to BENEDICT & CORY, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 81st-st. and 2d-av., size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the present owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $13,000. Can be seen during the day.
JOHN FOLEY,
No. 63 Lexington-av. and No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE SUPERIOR 3-story brown-stone houses; all modern improvements; perfect order; situation unsurpassed on 4th-av., between 128th and 129th sts. 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars and the boat from Fulton-slip go within three or four blocks of the house. Inquire of E. L. SHAW, corner of Water and Beekman sts. Will leave 50 per cent. on mortgage, if required.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE THREE-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 27x36; lot 25x100. $4,500. Also, the three-story brick house No. 47 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 25x36; lot 25x100. $4,000. Apply to JOHN COWEN, No. 63 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ON WATER-STREET, BROOKLYN, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, an extensive property, on which is now erected a sugar factory, ready for immediate operation. The premises can be adapted to any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of C. P. SMITH, Esq., at the Office of the Union Ferry Company, Fulton-st., or of A. McCUE, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST ARRANGED AND MOST convenient house in the Ninth Ward. It is in perfect order, and contains every improvement desired by good housewives, with large, beautiful garden, filled with shrubbery and grapevines. Apply on the premises, No. [illegible] Morton-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—Three five-story tenement buildings, with two stores connected and twenty years' established grocery business, [illegible] on one of the best corners on the west side of the City. For full particulars inquire at No. 425 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO ENGlish basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 153 and 155 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Also for sale, the brick store and lot, No. 23 John-st., near Gold. Inquire of
S. B. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, NEW-JERSEY—A gothic cottage; lot 5 x 200; cars pass the door to the ferries; has hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire of M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, room No. 12, or THOMAS ALDRIDGE, Post-office, City of Hudson.

FOR SALE AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I.—Six desirable lots, 50 by 200 feet, in the heart of Tottenville, and at the terminus of the Staten Island Railroad, which lots will be sold cheap to close out the property of the subscriber, as he has removed to Ohio. For particulars inquire of E. J. TOTTEN, near the premises.
WM. TOTTEN.

FOR SALE—$2,000 LESS THAN COST, A BEAUtiful three-story high stoop house, marble front, stoop and rail massive and rich, perfect order, neighborhood good; Broadway and 7th-av. cars will go within 300 feet of the house, the 8th-av. cars within 100 feet. Inquire on the premises of EDWARD, No. 257 54th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let, No. 121 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. House three-story brick, in good order; lot 25 by 150, filled with grapery &c.; rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 128 Chatham-st., or of S. COCKROFT, No. 12 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, No. 30 East 36th-st., near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS, brown-stone fronts, three-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price, $5,000.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements, halls frescoed; will be sold on easy terms to close an estate. Price $7,000. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, executor, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

WILL BE SOLD TO SETTLE AN ESTATE—The brown-stone front, 4-story English basement house No. 57 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at the low price of $14,000. Cost in gold, before the issue of greenbacks, $14,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING property, located in Jersey City, near the ferry. To parties requiring large amount of room well lighted, the situation is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to EDWARD GUMBS, No. 56 Beade-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Desirable building lots on 1st, 2d and 4th places, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 55 9th-st., near 5th-av.; 32 feet front and in all respects desirable as a family residence. Price $32,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 37TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; price $16,500. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 5 East 30th-st., 20x50; lot full depth; high stoop, brown-stone steps and railings; internal arrangements first-class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—To a gentleman of means, desiring such as a residence, or as an investment, the subscriber offers a place convenient of access to the City, which, in the perfection of its appointments and natural advantages, offers greater inducements than any other in the market. It is perfectly healthy, Winter and Summer. The house is thoroughly built, large and airy, fully supplied with furnace, gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath, water closets, &c. There is a fine variety of fruit, large and small, and the shade trees, groves and elm avenue are famed for their beauty. The facilities for salt bathing, boating and fishing from its unequaled water front need no comment. Will be sold with or without the furniture. For particulars inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

CHEAP SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.—PARties disposed to build pretty and substantial cottages with or without gas, water, &c., are invited to examine models of such recently erected, and much wanted, in the beautiful village of Flushing; where spacious lots can be had low, on lease or otherwise, and houses completed in three months. Situation central and perfectly healthy; 5 minutes' walk from depot. Constant communication with the City within an hour. For description of place, &c., apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—The fine large stone mansion of A. Stevens, with about six acres of land, situated at Astoria, East River; situation is high, with fine views of New-York City and adjacent country; with valuable water front on Hallett's Cove of over 300 feet, directly opposite 86th-st. ferry; on the premises are two grape houses, greenhouse, large vegetable garden, abundance of superior fruit, good water; hourly communication with the City; rent, $1,200. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 9 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 5 minutes' walk from the railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE PARK, Dutchess County, N. Y., belonging to Robert Bayard, Esq.; one of the finest locations on the Hudson River. The mansion is partially furnished; the grounds are in good order and can be occupied at once if desired. For further information apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage, with 1½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars, inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET IN MILFORD, CONN.—FOR A year or for the Summer, a large, convenient and nearly new house, cleaned and in perfect order, but a moment's walk from the depot, on the New-Haven Railroad. Milford is one of the most beautiful towns on the Sound, and the location of this house is among the best in it. Rent low. Inquire of EDWARD SEYMOUR, Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD—7½ acres, with a neat cottage, 1½ stories, containing 9 rooms and cellar; barn, cow-house, hen-house, &c.; 50 large cherry and other fruit trees; one mile from depot; bounded by the main street in front, and the railroad in the rear. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 65 Broadway.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON GOLDEN HILL, Bridgeport, Conn., containing six bedrooms and a bath-room to be supplied with hot and cold water, with a shaded lawn in front, and in the rear a garden with fruit trees. It occupies an elevated position, sloping to the southwest, and commanding a wide view of water, town and country. Inquire of the proprietor and present occupant.
HENRY JONES.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 15 minutes' ride from 27th-st. Depot. House commodious and in perfect order, containing all modern improvements. Location high and healthy; about ½ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 3½ acres of land; price $8,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 150 Pearl-st.

TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a very neat dwelling, with a fine water prospect, containing eight rooms, basement and cellar, and plenty of closet room; is admirably calculated for a small family. Communications to New-York by railroad and steamboat ten times per day. Rent $125. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to GEO. W. PECK, No. 1[illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, SUITABLE for a small family—about five lots, 25x100, a good stable and carriage-house; gas, hot and cold water; choice fruit in bearing, situated in Baldwin-place, one of the most retired spots in the village of Yonkers; a good view of the Hudson River; price $6,000. Inquire of EDWARD MARTIN, on the premises, or at No. 132 West 24th-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., A DOUBLE house, with three acres of land, fronting on the water. Also a farm of 16 acres, running from New-York Bay to Newark Bay, and containing a good house and barn. Will lease for a term of years. Apply to ANDREW STORY, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATED on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage house, with stabling for three horses, ice-house (filled) and about four acres of land. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

IRVINGTON.—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH three acres of garden, &c., for sale, or to let for one or more years; rent low; is within three minutes of depot, and very desirable; has a fine view of the Hudson River, and is remarkably healthy. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Room No. 6, No. 146 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, A HANDsome and well-built 2-story cottage, with one acre of land, near station; also, a beautiful building site of one acre, with river front, at Nyack upon Hudson. Terms easy. Apply at the drug-store, Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent, $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. C. FRENCH, No. 1025 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGES, large and small, at Bedford, Westchester county, two hours from town, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, CONTAINING 30 acres of choice land, one hour from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from the depot of Queens. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of oak and chestnut; it is large and very convenient and has been built but a few years; there are two barns and carriage house on the place in good repair. For further particulars inquire of WM. ALLEN, in the Tax Commissioner's office, or ISAAC S. HALLOCK, on the place.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 23d-st., near 4th-av.; cottage house No. 16 Horatio-st.; small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; two good houses in Yorkville; two stores on Broadway, and several suites of apartments in good houses; also a second floor 25x100 feet, well lighted, with steam-power, and good light basement 25x60, with power. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, with under-cellar, neatly fitted up and supplied with gas, range, hot and cold water, bath, etc. Situation, Franklin-av., Brooklyn, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. Railroads direct to all the ferries. Rent moderate to a first-class tenant. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York, or City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

DWELLINGS TO LET—THE THREE MODern built, four-story, English-basement houses, Nos. 231, 231½ and 233 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. They have all modern improvements, hot and cold water to fourth stories, front and rear stairways, front and rear vaults, furnaces, &c. Will be let for one or more years on application at No. 140 Duane-st. The keys can be found at No. 237 West 19th-st.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.
No. 64 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 66 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop house, with extension, No. 288 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has all the improvements, hot and cold water on each floor, both gas fixtures, &c.; mirrors and curtains in parlor; the house has been recently painted and repaired; is in first-rate order, and will be let low to a respectable tenant. Apply to WM. T. WALTON, Executor, No. 290 West 27th-st., and No. 31 New-Bowery, or to JAMES WARREN, No. 254 8th-av.

TO LET—THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st., extending through to Lafayette-place, will be let separately or together. Also, the first-class extra-sized house and lot No. 5 Lafayette-place; has all the modern improvements. Apply to A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 53 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 30 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately, if desired. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE-STORY HOUSES, IN perfect order, all modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures; rent $400. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 179, 181, 183 and 185 33d-st., near 2d-av. Also, No. 397 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., $400. J. E. SHAW, No. 69 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 15 Charlton-st., VIIIth Ward; has all the modern improvements and in good order; none need apply but a first-rate tenant. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Two or more gentlemen can be accommodated with an entire second floor, or half the house may be let to a small family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 41 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn for six months, a three-story brick house, completely furnished, and with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 330 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 18 feet by 40, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and 5th floors; offices in No. 62 John-st.; workshops, same building, No. 260 William-st. Inquire of E. T. GILHOOLY, No. 10 Nassau-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 796 WASHINGTON-ST., near Troy-st. Rent $400. Also, No. 20 [illegible]-st., near Broadway, for any business. Apply at No. 394 East Broadway, near Grand-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—ONE STORE, BASEMENT, CELLAR and the whole of the upper part of the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., 25x90 feet. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 167 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, A FIVE-STORY brick building in Charles-st., near Hudson-st., for storage or manufacturing. Apply to S. S. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., or JOHN ROSS, No. 43 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 30x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

TO MANUFACTURERS—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 25 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts.; also, a basement and vault on Centre-st.; all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply there soon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

DRILL ROOMS AND REGIMENTAL ARMORY WANTED—For the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.—Two large rooms for drilling are required, one about 50 feet by 100, and the other about half that size. Also, four or five rooms, about 20 feet square, suitable for Company meeting rooms. Location to be between Broome and 23d sts. and the Bowery, or 3d and 6th avs. Address E. S. ANDERSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE (AT NOT EXCEEDing $12,000) or to hire, by a private family, a well-built three-story and attic or four-story dwelling house, between 20th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements and containing not less than 7 or 8 bedrooms. Address, stating location, dimensions and other particulars, Box 169 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A corner house and lot; must be in good repair and situated on Clinton-st., between Livingston and Harrison sts.; terms cash. Address, for one week, giving owner's name, location and price, &c., Box No. 323 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A 3-story and attic or 4-story house, not less than 22 feet front and between Lexington and 6th avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address, stating size of house, number of rooms, &c., with rent, Box No. 133 General P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—Within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address F. C. W., Box No. 176 Times office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry Oil to the following points:
[illegible]
Key West, Fla.
Fort Monroe, Va.
Alexandria, Va.
Newbern, N. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed) [illegible], Deputy Quartermaster.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE 2 loads of sods, delivered in East Broadway. Address J. R. F., Box No. 111 Times Office. State price, delivered [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men, at West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. F. G. Clark, Pastor,) near 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend. Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., will preach the following Sunday evening, at his own church.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. C. S. Van Cleve, of the New-Jersey Conference. A sermon in the EVENING at 7½, to be followed by addresses from several distinguished clergymen of the Conference, now in session in Jersey City. The day will be devoted to the Missionary cause. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. Rev. Stanley D'Orsay will preach in the above named place on SUNDAY EVENING, sermon to commence at 7 P. M. Subject—*Love to an Unseen Saviour*. Seats free, to which the public are invited. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. John P. Newman will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas. E. Taul, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Grand Concert by the Sunday School children on THURSDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, Rev. Dr. Cheever will repeat, by request, a discourse preached in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, the evening of Feb. 15, on *The Perils of the Reaction in Behalf of a Compromise with Slavery*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP COLENSO AND ENDLESS PUNISHMENT.—Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3½ and 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. 659 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Collection taken up. Circle Tuesday, 3 P. M., and Thursday evening, at 7½. Admittance to each Circle 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. No sermon, but short addresses, suited to children. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—(PROTESTANT Episcopal)—West side of 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. W. R. Williams, D. D., will deliver the twelfth of this series of Doctrinal Sermons in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Inspiration of the Scriptures*.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach the fifth sermon of this course in the Church of the Mediator, on Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

"AVARICE—THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."—Rev. L. S. Kalloch will preach on this subject, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the morning upon *Reconciliation before Prayer*, as taught in the sermon on the Mount.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—REV. GEORGE Junkins, D. D., late President of Washington College, Virginia, will deliver the second of the course on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church. Entrance in Greene-st. Morning service at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY, March 29, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. Verren, the Rector, at 10½. Evening service in French. Sermon in English by Rev. Dr. Morris, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 29th inst., by Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., morning, and Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Bergen, N. J., evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, Chas. C. Goss, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Lecture and Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening. Everybody welcome.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—THE SPECIAL Ambassador of the Coming One, will preach the word of Prophecy, in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Those who would understand what the signs of the times indicate are invited.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH AT the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, (Palm Sunday,) at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of St. Luke's Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. Alexander Nisbett will preach in the Chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 29, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. Krebs will preach in this church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. Whitehead at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats will be provided for strangers.

A DISCOURSE IN COMMEMORATION of the life and services of Rev. Prof. Edward Robinson will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the stone church, 39th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Bethany Baptist Church, 45th-st., near Lexington-av. in the Morning, at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., NEAR 7th-av. Rev. Benj. T. Phillips, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. SAMUEL B. Bell, D. D., of California, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Revival meetings every evening next week.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The hymns to be sung on the Anniversary occasion of the above Union may be obtained from J. C. BAXTER, No. 300 West-st., or J. T. MASON, No. 363 Grand-st.

REV. DR. HUTTON, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church on Washington-square, will preach in Rutgers Chapel, Fifth-av., opposite the Croton Reservoir, SABBATH EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. Dr. S. R. Johnson will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

M. E. CHURCH, WEST 30TH-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs. Rev. Mr. McAllister will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. J. P. Newman at 3 P. M., and Rev. J. W. Lindsay at 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ Riding into Jerusalem*.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Moses Ballou preaches on SUNDAY. Subject for the evening—*Christ, the Lord of both the Dead and the Living*.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. John Parr, Jr., pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROF. MOFFAT, OF PRINCETON, WILL preach in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. Mygatt, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. G. Hanson, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
T. Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
T. Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn., &c., &c.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Geo. W. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
E. Shinneman, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach [illegible] classics, mathematics and French. With means at his command, he desires, either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 172 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, Spanish, Latin and music, desires a reengagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Best references given. Address EDUCATION, Washington Heights, New-York City.

FINE ARTS.

THORWALDSEN'S WORKS.—THE UNDERsigned takes this method of informing the public that he has on hand a rare and valuable collection of Thorwaldsen's works, consisting of statuary and bas-reliefs; he also has on hand excellent photographs of some of these works, and is able to fill orders at short notice.
J. C. UNNEVEHR,
Late Moulder to Thorwaldsen, No. 29 Thompson-st., near Spring.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL SEASON.
GRAND SUCCESS.
THE NEW AMERICAN DRAMA.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
AMERICAN SCENERY AND CHARACTERS.
STARTLING DENOUEMENT.
EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
The new American Drama, written for Miss Keene,
JESSIE McLANE.
Laura Keene ... as ... Jessie
Charles Wheatleigh ... as ... Johnny
Charles Walcot, Jr. ... as ... Marsden
Charles Peters ... as ... The English Tiger
Mrs. Robertson ... as ... Bessie Brown
And the whole Company.
In rehearsal, to be played soon,
A SCHOOL FOR OLD FOGIES.
Also, see particularly, Victor Hugo's
LES MISERABLES.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8.
MONDAY—Oliver Goldsmith's old comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
One of the standard attractions of this establishment.
TUESDAY—(By request) Buckstone's comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
WEDNESDAY—
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN
And
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
THURSDAY—
WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
SATURDAY—
THE BUSY-BODY.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
A new comedy, in four acts, with new and elegant scenery and decorations, and a most powerful cast, will be produced forthwith.

WINTER GARDEN.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
And the great drama of
EAST LYNNE.
The management respectfully announces that, in consequence of a prior engagement, entered into with the distinguished comedian, Mr. J. S. CLARKE, who has arranged to make his reentree at the Winter Garden MONDAY EVENING, April 6, this week must consequently be positively the last of the brilliant and beautiful
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will appear on
MONDAY, 30TH,
And
EVERY EVENING
Of the week, in her great roles of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
In
EAST LYNNE.
With a cast not to be surpassed, if it can be equaled.

THE NEW IDEA.
THE NEW IDEA. THE NEW IDEA.
No. 485 BROADWAY.
The Great Family Entertainment.
MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.
BALLET. BALLET.
PANTOMIME. PANTOMIME. PANTOMIME.
The largest company in any entertainment in the world.
THIS WEEK, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
JAMES, SAMUEL, FRANK and GEORGE MELVILLE,
In the most wonderful acts ever witnessed. The whole for
25 CENTS ADMISSION.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾; terminating at 10½.

COTOPAXI.
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. Church. ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BANVARD'S PANORAMAS, WILL CLOSE soon at the Hall of Art, No. 596 Broadway. The Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri and the War, every evening at 7½ and Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts. Children 15 cts.

DRY GOODS.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDEMAIDS' WREATHS,
Flowers and Feathers,
Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames,
No. 759 Broadway.

MOURNING SUITS
MADE FULL AND COMPLETE
In Eight Hours' Notice,
At M. & A. MYERS & CO.'S
New-York Mourning Store,
No. 633 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.
Calls the attention of ladies requiring Mourning Goods to his immense stock of desirable Dress Goods for Deep and Second Mourning. Many new styles and materials very handsome—in fact, decided novelties, not to be found in any other house. Our stock of Bonnets, Mantillas and Shawls will be found very superior.

Having just completed extensive improvements, which make this the largest, as it is probably the most popular house of the kind in the world, and, of course, possessing facilities not within reach of smaller establishments, ladies may rest assured that hereafter, as heretofore, nothing shall be wanting to secure their most liberal patronage.

☞ We have on hand a very large stock of Bombazines, Silks, and other Dress Goods, which we are selling less than present cost of importation. Call and examine. Please observe,
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.,
one block above the St. Nicholas and one below the Metropolitan Hotel.

CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS.
REDUCED PRICES.
Tapestry Velvet Carpets.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets.
Brussels Carpets.
Three-ply Carpets.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets.
Common Ingrain Carpets.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets.
OIL-CLOTHS,
Heavy, Medium and Thin.
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Will open on MONDAY, 30th,
PARIS FASHIONS
IN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Also,
ELEGANT STYLES
OF
OPERA CLOAKS.
No. 1,162 Broadway, corner 28th-st.

PER "CITY OF MANCHESTER."
JUST RECEIVED, "ROMAN SCARFS."
Sole Agents for the United States,
JACKSON & PURDY,
No. 342 Broadway.
NOTICE—
The public will please notice that we are the originators and sole Agents for these goods, and that all other articles of the same name are imitations, and of a very different and inferior kind.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
Just received per steamship Australasian, among which will be found some very desirable
LONG BLACK, FROM [illegible] TO [illegible].
The prices will sympathize with the last quotations of gold. J. RUSSELL, No. 333 Wooster-st.,
third door below Amity.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.
Reduction in prices. 4,000 dozens Black, White, and Light colors, at 75c., worth $1 25; 1,100 dozens worked backs, reduced to $1; 400 dozens, plain colors, reduced to 50c. N. B.—All the Hosiery and Undergarments reduced, and 25c. a pair off all the celebrated makes of Kid Gloves. Children's Kid Gloves, 50c. At ELGER'S, Nos. 593 and 595 Broadway, near 15th-st., east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 38 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, Misses' Waists, Skirts, Pads, Stools, Lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, Laces and Trimmings for Ladies' Undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, Bugle Trimming, &c. No. 593 Broadway, near 15th-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY NOW READY,
AT SIMMONS' EMPORIUM
of Fashion, No. 637 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Straw bonnets, blossoms, hats, ruches, &c., &c., for Paris fashions, made to order in best manner.
M. C. HOUGHTON & CO.
No. 423 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient boarders $1 50 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; full board for the lady, with meals for the gentleman on Sunday. Also a single room for a young lady. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, with full description of accommodations, S. M., Box No. 126 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD AT BEDFORD.—BOARDERS WHO wish the advantage of country air, and still be near business, can be accommodated in a fine healthy location, where there is a fine garden, large airy house, and within desirable distance of Atlantic and Fulton Ferries, by cars. Rooms can now be secured for the summer. A stable and carriage-house on the premises. Address BOARD, Box No. 31 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FROM THE 20th April, in a private family, or where there is a few boarders, for a lady and two daughters, aged 14 and 11, partial board for a gentleman and son, aged 10. Address, stating terms, W. H. J., No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MONDAY, March 30, 1863,
and during the week.
GREAT ACCESSION OF ATTRACTIONS,
combined, so as to present a
DAY AND NIGHT OF AMUSEMENT,
the parallel of which is not elsewhere to be enjoyed in the world, at any expenditure of time or money.
First appearance of
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
Principal Comedian of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, Haymarket, Adelphi, Lyceum and Olympic, London, England, in an
ENTIRELY NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
ENTIRELY NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
ENTIRELY NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
being the first time of its production in America.
TWO SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES,
at both of which will be seen the charming, petite, fascinating and endearing
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
Sister of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, and infinitely surpassing her in the fairy character of her proportions. Her admiring visitors have entitled her
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY AND STAR OF GRACE.
With her appears
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT.
The two, together, forming the most remarkable combination of manly dignity and feminine sweetness in fairy form which the world has at any time beheld. Their singular beauty and impressive realization of mythological fancy cause their images, when they are once seen, to
LIVE ON THE MIND FOREVER,
an unfading recollection of something that scarcely seemed earthly or to belong to common life.
First Public View
OF THE
ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS,
ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS,
OF
ELABORATE BIJOU JEWELRY,
ELABORATE BIJOU JEWELRY,
which have been presented to Miss Minnie Warren by the Ladies and Gentlemen who have been her admirers at the Museum. The presents will be on view at each performance.
Commodore Nutt will give his inimitable illustration of
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
an admitted unequaled miniature of the great Original. He will also appear in a variety of other characters, including
FREDERIC THE GREAT, THE DRUNKARD,
THE AMERICAN SAILOR, "REGULAR CUSS,"
&c., &c.
Most positively the Last Week of
ACROBATIC ARAB GYMNASTS, MALE AND FEMALE, Jugglers, Contortionists and Illustrators of Syrian Life, being the
ONLY LADY ACROBATS EVER SEEN.
Every afternoon and evening will be presented the
NEW, WEIRD AND EXCITING DRAMA,
(First time of its production,)
entitled the
SHADOW ON THE WALL.
SHADOW ON THE WALL.
WITH ITS GRAND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.
Illustrative of the German Legend,
that he who commits murder loses his own shadow, and is in himself his own shade. The sensation created by this piece in London when played there, as it now is here, by
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
exceeded that of any Boucicault drama, and thrilled the pulse of every play-goer in the English metropolis.
In addition to these special attractions, each of which is itself a complete and perfect exhibition, there are also to be seen
MASTER ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOT,
HERO DRUMMER BOY
OF FREDERICKSBURG.
The first to cross the river and the first to be [illegible]
MR. HARRISON, THE UNIQUE IMPROVISATORE, who will make you a song on any subject and sing it as you ask him to make it.
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE BEHEMOTH OF THE BIBLE,
which will shortly leave on its travels through the country.
GRAND CRYSTAL AQUARIA,
wherein the life beneath the Wave and the denizens of the Ocean, Sea and River disclose themselves to gaze.
THE LEARNED SEAL,
which plays a musical instrument! The living, terrible and roaring BLACK LION OF THE SEA; ALBINO FAMILY; WHAT IS IT? GREAT BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, and a
MILLION UNSPECIFIED WONDERS.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
IRVING-PLACE, OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PUBLIC LEVEES,
GRAND PUBLIC LEVEES,
OF
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 30,
AND CONTINUING DAILY FOR
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY!
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY!
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY!
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY!
Mr. CHARLES S. STRATTON (Gen. Tom Thumb)
AND
Mrs. CHARLES S. STRATTON, (née Miss Lavinia Warren,) have the honor to announce, that, having returned to this city they will postpone their intended visit to Europe until a more favorable season for crossing the Atlantic, and comply with the urgent solicitations which have been made to them, to give a series of PUBLIC LEVEES in New-York and adjacent cities, for which purpose they have only a few weeks at their command. At each levee,
MR. AND MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB
MR. AND MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB
will appear in
VARIED PERFORMANCES,
including
TABLEAUX IN CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
WITH
VOCAL AND CHOREOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.
Mrs. LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON
Mrs. LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON
will avail herself of her sumptuous and costly wardrobe to appear in three different dresses at each levee.
The rich, rare and surpassingly elegant
BRIDAL PRESENTS
BRIDAL PRESENTS
will be on exhibition at Irving Hall at every Levee, and commencing with the first morning performance, the General and his lady will also appear in the
IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
they wore on the occasion of their
MARRIAGE AT GRACE CHURCH,
the elaborate elegance of which was the theme of so much praise in the public Press.
HOURS OF HOLDING THE LEVEES.
On MONDAY, March 30, the first Levee from 3 to 4½ P. M. Second Levee from 7½ to 9 P. M.
On TUESDAY, March 31, and following four days, only three Levees daily, from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M., from 3 to 4½, and from 7½ to 9 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.
N. B.—Gen. Tom Thumb now conducts his business solely on his own account, and will not delay his departure for Europe longer than a few weeks. On EASTER MONDAY, April 6, and on THURSDAY, the 9th, he will appear at NEWARK; on the 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th at BROOKLYN; on the 13th, 14th and 15th in ALBANY, and 15th, 16th and 17th in TROY.

LECTURES.

I. O. O. F.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED in the rooms of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50 I. O. O. F., at No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Brother John Y. Foster, of Protection Lodge, No. 28, Newark, N. J. Subject—*Shams*. Brethren of the Order and their families are cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS vegetable gardener, by a single man, who understands his business perfectly well; no objections to drive; is also a practical farmer, having nine years' reference from gentlemen of high standing, and seven years in last place. Address GARDENER, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a man, of long experience in Europe and this country; has the best references. A note addressed to M. H., Nos. 34 and 36 West 18th-st., will be punctually attended to.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE TRADE OF gold pen making; must reside with his parents and give good reference. Address Box No. 1,313 New-York Post-office, stating age and giving his address in his own handwriting.

A GARDENER—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, German or Scotch Protestant. He must have perfect knowledge of vegetable gardening, and care of horses, and refer to his last employer. Apply after 9 o'clock on Saturday or Monday, at the Refinery, No. 38 Leonard-st.

A GARDENER—WANTED, A GARDENER with first-rate recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply to Mr. JAY, No. 104 8th-av. Monday morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CHEESE-MAKER, one who thoroughly understands the business. Inquire at No. 454 Greenwich-st., corner Desbrosses, office of Orange County Milk Association.

WANTED—PIANOFORTE FINISHERS (EIGHT dollars a piece for finishing.) Also, a good cabinet maker. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CARPENTERS—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS wanted at No. 140 East 37th-st. Best wages paid for the season. Inquire in the evening of E. F. MOORES.

WANTED—GOOD STOVE PATTERN MAKERS. Apply to RUSSELL & THOMPSON, No. 239 Water-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.—THE annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees, and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange Room, No. 17 South-st., on Monday, April 6, 1863. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

to be carried into effect to be made without delay, and when you will inform me of the result, in order that it may be submitted to Her Majesty.

I have the honor to be, my dear Lord, your faithful servant,

C. GREY.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, M. P.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCESS.

The Morning Post thinks the face may be described as a long oval, and in its general appearance differs very much from the Teutonic type of face of the Germans. The facial line is straighter, and if such an expression could be permitted—more perpendicular than in the faces of the members of our own royal family, while the breadth across the face at the level of the eye is less. The forehead is full, finely formed, and what may be called well balanced, there being a very fair proportion of the perceptive and reflective faculties. She possesses what phrenologists would describe as individuality in considerable excess, while veneratiality is less fully developed. Firmness, and decision of character with feminine gentleness are very happily blended in her general expression. The hair, being worn back from the forehead, does not admit of much of it being seen beneath a bonnet, but it appears to be a lighten golden brown, not auburn, but brown, just slightly tinged with gold, which would show very distinctly when the light falls upon it. The eyes are full of tenderness; their color is gray, but they have such large pupils that they almost give the appearance of blackness to the whole surface. The mouth is prettily shaped, rather small, the lips delicately molded, and the chin rounded with exquisite delicacy. Her voice is divery and musical, and, when speaking English, there are faint and pretty traces of a foreign accent. "The first striking difference," says the Morning Herald, "between the photographs of the Princess and the living face, is the brilliant and beautiful intelligence of the eye, (which has never been caught, possible enough, and if it has a clear delicacy of complexion—the more luxurious because set of by golden brown hair—a charm so much and so terribly in female beauty. The features of the Princess, without being of any distinctive style, are certainly cast in the Grecian mold—with this difference, that the brow is better, and peculiarly marked with intellectual power. The mouth is fine, but has a very charming expression. The eyebrows are beautifully arched, and the whole cast of countenance of a character peculiarly calculated to win the sympathetic and admiration of a certainly expectant people."

THE CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

At Paris, on the night of the 10th—in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales—the portals of the Rome Office were illuminated by Count Persigny's direction, and the letters "A. A." Agreed entwined among the gas jets. Large olive branches radiated over the coat of arms of the neighboring British Embassy; while the triple ostrich feather, in colored lamps, fluttered over many noticeable establishments frequented by English residents. Banquets and receptions marked the occasion among her Majesty's loyal subjects. The children of the British Free Schools, 120 in number, were entertained by the Committee of the Schools at tea, and received Bibles in commemoration of the day. At 8 o'clock in the evening, about 400 of the English working classes were fêted at the Gymnase Gheselin, in the Rue de Rosvi. The festival was got up by the clergy and some of the working English residents. The room was well lit up, and adorned with banners, devices, and portraits of the Prince and Princess, and presented a most genial aspect. The English Choral Society sang some pieces; one or two addresses were delivered by the clergy, and refreshments were distributed in the intervals of the entertainment. The proceedings wound up with the "National Anthem," at about 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. W. H. Russell, LL. D., has consented to produce a complete history of the royal wedding, and the events and triumphal progresses antecedent thereto. The text will be accompanied by illustrative plates in full colors and gold, in double tinted lithography, and in wood engraving. The work is to be published by Messrs. Day & Son, and the price to subscribers is three guineas.

During the crush to see the illuminations at Manchester on the night, a man named Richard Kay was crushed to death. Another man, who had two loaded pistols in his pocket, one of them a revolver, wounded through the lungs by one of the barrels of the revolver exploding. He died soon afterwards. More than a dozen injured persons were taken to the infirmary during the night.

Hon. Mrs. F. Grosch, the newly-appointed Bedchamber Woman to the Princess of Wales, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the subject of that exquisite picture by Landseer, called "The Bath," familiar to the public through the engraving. She married Mr. Grosch, the son of Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, who is a Roman Catholic; and this, it is said, gave such deep offence to her brother, Sir William Peel, Chief of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea and India, that he altered a will entirely in her favor just previous to his decease.

The pathetic story that the Queen was affected to tears during the ceremony is positively denied.

Lord Derby, who was prevented by an attack of gout from attending the marriage of the Prince of Wales, is now rather better.

The Cologne Gazette mentions the fact that the engine of the train which conveyed the Princess Alexandra of Denmark to the Belgian frontier, was called the "Blesbert," while the engine-driver bore the name of Wellington.

The Prince of Wales jewelry is now becoming the "rage." Hundreds of thousands of medals have been struck off to commemorate the royal marriage.

THE MANCHESTER OPERATIVES.

A TURBULENT MEETING IN MANCHESTER—REV. C. M. DENISON DRIVEN FROM THE PLATFORM.

The Manchester Guardian gives the following particulars of the meeting of Lancashire unemployed operatives, in Stevenson-square, to return thanks to the American people for their contributions of food to the relief fund. We may observe that an impression prevailed that the real object of the promoters of the meeting was to get up a agitation in favor of the Federal Government, and signs were taken by the friends of the Confederate Government to defeat that object. The Guardian says: "After some delay, Rev. C. M. Denison commenced the proceedings with a prayer, not one word of which, owing to the hooting and confusion, could be heard beyond the spot where it was uttered. The prayer being concluded, several attempts were made to go on with the programme; but, beyond the success which attended a call for three cheers for the Queen and three more for the rebel President Brigham, those efforts were wholly ineffectual. At length, the expedient was set upon of inviting the opposite speakers to come and say what they had to say upon the platform. This done, the leader of the opposition began to address the mixed crowd amid the most tumultuous confusion. He was followed by a pale, frail person, and these carts full of what? to be drawn up in that square? What was it the promoters of that meeting intended the people to do? He said he did not wish to appear ungrateful to the American people for their gift of the bread, but he wanted to know why it was brought into that square, instead of being sent to the proper quarter—the quarter that the people have had to avail themselves of for the last nine months. At the conclusion of this speech, Thomas Evans endeavored to obtain a hearing, and the crowd agitated, threatening. Several other persons having failed in a similar manner, Mr. Emmens stood forward and was rather more successful. He denied that the object of the meeting was to offer a bait to the people, but the promoters had thought that, upon such a day of rejoicing, something better might be done than to give an empty pageant to the starving poor. They had accordingly spent £200 to carry out their intentions, and they were prepared to distribute to those who were in want 15,000 loaves of bread. Rev. C. W. Denison rose, and, after order had been restored, he proposed that the people should offer up their prayer to God in a hymn, in which all could join. (Confusion, laughter, and cries of 'No religion,' 'Plenty of hooting without that.') The irregular chaplain managed to obtain a hearing, and addressed the meeting upon emancipation. At the conclusion of his address the meeting became quite ungovernable. The crowd surged to and fro, and kept up an incessant uproar that drowned the voice of several successive speakers. The course of confusion rose to its height when a loaf of bread was hurled with great force across the lower of a member of the Alabama, in the direction of the platform. From this moment it was obvious that any attempt to restore order would be fruitless. The several dried-codfishes were carried by assault, and their contents were thrown in all directions, to calm weak persons on the platform protested against the disgraceful scene, while others pointed to what was going on as a worthy finale to such a meeting. In many cases severe injuries were caused by the force with which the loaves struck the people in the crowd. During this riotous scene, a loaf, thrown from the crowd, struck Rev. Mr. Denison. He thereupon quitted his place on the platform, and left the meeting. By this time the broad-carts had been taken possession of by some unnerved persons, who proceeded to distribute the loaves in a less disorderly manner. Another party of men were detected, the policemen in disguise carry of a bakery cart at hand were thrown open, and more loaves were thrown out upon the crowd below. In the midst of such confusion, a vote of thanks was carried to the people of the United States for the generosity which they had sent to the people of Lancashire."

THE RIOTING IN CORK.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Dublin, Friday, March 18.

At the Cork Police Court, on Wednesday morning, the Mayor made a statement about the rioting on the previous night. He declared that it was the result of an organized system, and he ascribed it to the cooking utensils that had been placed in the city on Sunday. It was all very well, he said, to write at the end of placards of that nature, "Ho who commits a robbery on this day is no Christian;" but they might as well say, "Don't call a man out to the pump." He described some of the outrages that had been perpetrated. Constable Ryan's face was a mass of bruises—there were twelve wounds on his head and face. The County Inspector got a severe scalp wound; Sub-Inspector Cameron also got a wound in the head, and several of the constabulary were wounded. It appears that the object of the

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The accounts of the insurrection continue vague. The insurgent forces are now computed at 50,000 men.

A dispatch of the 12th, from Rechowitz, says:

"A body of insurgents encountered the Russians at Sosnowitz to-day, and a sanguinary engagement ensued. The Russian officials in the town had already taken to flight when reinforcements arrived. The insurgents were dispersed, and a portion of their number driven on to Prussian territory."

A proclamation of the Revolutionary Committee was published at Warsaw denouncing those, who, in terms the infamous, men who would lay Poland vanquished and dishonored at the feet of the tyrant. The proclamation also states that the Committee, in emancipating the peasants, is not led by the fantastic theories which elsewhere threaten to upset European society.

The Archbishop of Warsaw—Monsignore Fielbert—had tendered his resignation as member of the Polish Council of State.

Gen. Langiewicz is said to have taken up his position to give battle to the Russians.

Six thousand muskets, which were to have been clandestinely sent from Prussia through the Danubian Principalities, had found their way into the hands of the Polish insurgents. According to reliable information, the insurgents had burned several railway bridges in the rear of Sosnowitz, to prevent the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

Dembrowski has been occupied by the insurgents.

A decree of the Dictator-General has been published, constituting the Civil Court of Poland by the nomination of four Directors and two Secretaries.

It is asserted that an official report has been addressed by twelve priests to the Archiepiscopal Curia of Wilna, pointing out that the peasantry of the districts of Wilna and Grodno are favorable to the insurrection and only await success to return to the Roman Catholic religion.

The Russian troops had committed massacres at Dusznowice, in the district of Biala. They also profaned and murdered the churches.

There was much activity in diplomatic circles at Paris on the Polish question. The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Metternich, had gone to Vienna, and the First Secretary of the Prussian Legation started the same day for Berlin.

The London Times reviews the progress of the rebellion, and though it is far from saying that Poland, if left to herself, will be eventually a match for the Russian power, yet it is fully established that it is a great national war of independence. So far from the rebellion being crushed, it seems not impossible that it will break down the Russian power, for a time, at least, far beyond the limits of the conventional kingdom of Poland. In the more rugged and woody parts of the country Russian authority is almost at an end. The Times says it has reason to believe that Earl Russell has fully expressed the sorrow and anger with which the English people behold the sufferings of an unfortunate nation. The reply from St. Petersburgh, to a courteous letter of the Emperor of the French, is said to be a refusal on the part of the Czar to make any concessions to Poland, or listen to anything short of unconditional submission.

The Morning Post says, the English Government do not propose to interfere between the Czar and the Polish insurgents; they simply counsel moderation and justice, and a return to the observance of the letter of solemn treaties.

A deputation had an interview on the 12th with Lord Palmerston to present a memorial, praying that England would interfere in aid of Poland, and it was urged that a war with Russia in such a cause would be acceptable to the country. Lord Palmerston was strongly pressed to give an opinion on the matter, but he declined.

An imposing popular demonstration in favor of Poland had taken place at Marseilles. The crowd surrounded the Russian Consulate and a military force was summoned to the spot. Similar demonstrations were contemplated at Lyons and Bordeaux.

LANGIEWICZ, THE DICTATOR.

From the London Star.

Marian Langiewicz is a young man, not yet 34 years of age. He has not the conventional or romantic proportions of a warrior, being of no greater stature than Julius Cæsar or the First Napoleon. He belongs to the Grand Duchy of Posen, where his father was a physician, and his brother now practices the same profession. Young Langiewicz from a very early age determined to serve his country, and in order to serve her, to learn the use of arms. Besides studying in Breslau and in Prague, where he occupied himself chiefly with the study of the Bohemian tongue, he entered a military school in Prussia, served for some time in the army, and obtained a good position as an officer in the artillery. But it need hardly be said, that to remain in the employment of Frederick William, of Prussia, formed no part of Langiewicz's ambition. When Napoleon III. aroused the hopes of all the fallen nationalities by declaring war against Austria, Langiewicz, too, made his way into Italy. He arrived, however, only in time to witness the sudden and bewildering peace of Villafranca concluded; but he was one of those who saw clearly that that inopportune and extraordinary step could not possibly close the revolutionary crisis which the campaigns in Lombardy had opened.

Langiewicz then attached himself to the fortunes of the great popular hero of the day, the foremost partisan soldier of the age, Joseph Garibaldi. He took part in the secret preparations for the daring attempt upon Sicily, which was crowned with such splendid success. When Garibaldi crossed to the mainland Langiewicz followed his progress, and bore his part in the crowning victory achieved upon the banks of the Volturno. Garibaldi held a high opinion of the young Pole's military capacity, and when the Italian civil war was at an end, Langiewicz formed a connection (through the Ex-Dictator) with the Polish exile Mieroslawski. The latter was then directing in Paris a military school for the instruction of Polish emigrants, and he invited the co-operation of Langiewicz. The offer was eagerly accepted, and Langiewicz devoted himself for some time to directing in artillery studies the pupils of Mieroslawski's school. Subsequently this school was transferred to Genoa, or at least another, for the same purpose and on the same plan, was formed at Genoa. The school, which had the permission of the Italian Government for its operations, was assisted by Lamoricière, who took up his residence in Genoa. Most of our readers will remember that when Russia was about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy she called upon the Italian Government to suppress this school. It was suppressed accordingly, to the great indignation of many Italians, who thought it utterly unworthy the Government of having yielded submissively to a foreign demand.

But before this arrest had come to pass, Langiewicz had left Italy and returned to Poland. He was, of course, thoroughly on the side of all the active movements of the National party in Russian Poland, and was one of those who, after the demonstration of February, 1861, in Warsaw, considered insurrection inevitable. The outbreak, which has now reached such great dimensions, was not a premeditated and general rebellion. It was an irregular outburst against the conscription. Many sincere patriots thought it premature and inopportune, and many, therefore, at first inclined to discourage it, or allow it to die out. Langiewicz judged otherwise. Although almost unknown in the country, he effected his entrance into the first insurrectionary band, which ventured in the forests of Southern Poland. The rest the world knows.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A dispatch dated Paris, March 11, says:

"The anxiety of the Russian Government to the letter of the deputation from the French Foreign Office on the affairs of Poland is not satisfactory. It is described as stating that whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no argument in favor of ceasing to be in a state of insurrection. Otherwise it is courteous in decided, though not discourteous, in tone. Soon after the arrival of the document, a Cabinet Council met. There are various and conflicting reports as to what steps the French Emperor may take in this matter, and whether Austria

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

A dispatch dated Berlin, March 11, says:

"The Staatsanzeiger of to-day, in its non-official portion, denounces as an entire fabrication the statement made by the Opinion Nationale upon the 8th instant, of the convention of the Convention between Prussia and Russia of the 8th of February. The Staatsanzeiger further denies the truth of the remarks in the Moniteur of the 7th inst., that an explanation had been asked of the Prussian representative at Frankfort by the Federal Diet of the disturbances, stated as likely to result from the Convention to the German Confederacy.

The Staatsanzeiger goes on to observe that England alone of the Great Powers has adopted the form of a dispatch to express in a friendly manner her objections to the Convention. The Government knows nothing of any verbal representations said to have been addressed to them upon the same subject by Austria and other German or non-German Powers, as well as by France."

AN ORDER FROM GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

The official Warsaw Gazette, of the 8th, contains the following order of the day from the Grand Duke Constantine:

"It has come to the knowledge of His Imperial Highness that the peasants of the kingdom, faithful to their sovereign and to their oath, everywhere support the army, and use all their efforts in forwarding the pacification of tranquillity and the authority of the law, overthrown by the enemies of order and their own country.

Considering that it is indispensable to define that support by clear regulations, in order to prevent its becoming a danger for persons and property, the Grand Duke condescends to issue the following order:

1. The communal authorities must keep their eye on all persons that reside either permanently or temporarily within their communes, and even on those who merely pass through. The guardians (police) and the inhabitants of each commune will be at their disposition.

2. The mayors and municipal councillors are bound to arrest without delay any armed individual, any member of the insurgent bands, as well as all vagabonds, with the cooperation of a certain number of peasants, and give them up to the nearest military authorities.

3. The mayors and municipal councillors are to see that the peasants employed in making these arrests do not use any violence against their captives, and refrain from any arbitrary acts.

All persons infringing this order shall be severely punished."

The Times, in commenting upon this order, observes that the last clause is calculated to throw suspicion on the spontaneous devotion of the mayors, municipal councillors and peasants.

PROCLAMATIONS FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

According to a letter from Warsaw, the Kach publishes the text of three proclamations of the Provisional Government:

"The first, dated the 29th of January, is addressed to the Lithuanians, inviting them to follow the example of their brethren of the duchy of Warsaw. The chief act of the insurrection, it says, is to conquer land for the peasants. The second, dated the 5th ult., makes an appeal to Podolia, Volhynia, and the province of Lesser Russia. It reminds them that the first act of the Provisional Government was to gratuitously accord to the Polish peasants the property of certain lands; it dwells on the good relations which have always existed between Poland and Lesser Russia, and urges those provinces to take up arms against the common enemy. The third proclamation is addressed to the Poles placed under Prussian and Austrian rule."

They are conjured to remain quiet, and to confine themselves to aid the insurrection by sending money, arms, and volunteers, and by enlightening Europe as to the true state of Polish affairs.

GARIBALDI.

Gen. Langiewicz has received the following letter from Garibaldi:

Caprera, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

My Dear Langiewicz: May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country! You will triumph by conducting your insurrection, as you do, in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Poland—and beyond those limits if you can. You will thus afford time to realize in fact the sympathies which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wonderful things—well worthy of the name of Poland. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you—and soon.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

KOSSUTH SPEAKS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

Turin, March.

Kossuth has spoken on the Polish question. An article, signed by the Ex-Dictator of Hungary, appears in the current number of the Gazzetta di Torino. As it is not improbable that before these lines reach you, M. Kossuth's letter will have found its way to your columns or to those of some of your contemporaries, I will be very sparing in my notice of this document. M. Kossuth's opinion is, that whatever may be the result of the present movement for national existence in Poland, that country is irrevocably lost to the House of Romanoff. The triumph of justice may be delayed, but the knell of Russian despotism is rung. The Russians themselves owe a deep debt of gratitude to the heroes of Poland, inasmuch as by their resistance to the conscription law the latter have refused to be employed as instruments for the oppression of the former. M. Kossuth expresses very bitter indignation against Prussia, who by her complicity with the Russian tyrant has forfeited her claims to be considered as the champion of German nationality. Nor is he less severe against Austria, notwithstanding her professions of absolute neutrality in the present struggle. In reply to her declaration that "to serve as the gendarme of a foreign power is incompatible with her dignity," he cries with Shakespeare, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word!" Austria's protestations of neutrality, argues the leader of the Hungarian exiles, are simply intended to deceive, and tremble for Galicia, knowing well that if once the movement should extend itself to her own territory, Hungary, Crotia and Italy will take the cue for action. Austria talks about a possible cession of Galicia. Well, then, says Mr. Kossuth, take her at her word. "Let Hungarians avail themselves of the opportunity, but we shall look for another." In the meanwhile your example will assist to inspire a resolute people, having the full consciousness of its rights, is never in want of opportunities. While biding our time we will say with Paulus Æmilius, "Clodem dimus neutra vestra fulciam cruce latior."

It is evident that M. Kossuth still believes in the long-promised "Hungarian rising"—an event regarded by him as ripe, which he has now, to say the truth, rather slow of belief. Nay, they are obliged to admit that Hungary occupies a very different position with regard to Austria to that which is presented by Venetia, with her homogeneous population and her well-defined national aspirations, continually kept alive by the spectacle of an independent Italian Kingdom making rapid strides toward maturity before her very eyes. This important distinction is fully recognized by the majority of the Italians, who are fain to confess that Hungary has, perhaps, chosen the better part in resolving to follow the fortunes of the Austrian Empire, regenerated and awakened to the invigorating influences of constitutional freedom. Whether this view of the case fairly represents the prevalent state of feeling among the Hungarians themselves, I cannot venture to determine; but that it should have been formed in a country that can have no possible pretence for wishing well to Austria must be considered as at least a presumptive argument in its favor.

THE POLISH QUESTION IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, Saturday, March 14.

In to-day's sitting of the Senate M. Larabre read the report of the Committee upon the petition in favor of Poland. The Committee have arrived at the following conclusions: In view of the present position of affairs, and of the negotiations which have been entered upon, the Committee, convinced by the communication which it has received, feels persuaded that the Government of the Emperor has done, and will continue to do, all that is just and possible and politic in favor of Poland. The Committee is therefore of opinion that it would be neither necessary nor justifiable to recommend the Ministry to take the petition into consideration, and for this reason proposes to the Senate, by a large majority, to leave the matter to the decision of the wish of the Emperor, and to pass to the order of the day. The Senate will discuss the conclusion of the report on Tuesday next.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

The corporation is empowered of Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, of London and Liverpool, American [illegible] and shareholders. The institution has about £3,000, and the liquidation will depend upon assistance from America.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Lindsay called attention to the state of the navy, and proved "that it is not expedient to commence at the present time building wooden ships, which were to be coated with iron armor-plates." He spoke at length in favor of iron ships over those built of wood, and mostly plated with iron. A general debate ensued, most of the speakers agreeing with Mr. Lindsay's views, and condemning the policy of the Admiralty.

Lord Palmerston complained that a very one-sided view of the question had been taken. In the course of his remarks he said that the iron frigate Warrior floated so many days without a leak on her in good every six weeks she was afloat. He (Lord Palmerston) had himself gone to sea in a despatch vessel for a length of time, and it was necessary to have such vessels, with mastmanned wood. He thought was to be either impossible with other nations which possessed such vessels. The French had some, and the Admiralty proposed to add five to the fifteen iron-plated ships now building. He brought the House to leave the question to the discretion of the Government. Mr. Lindsay's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 194 to 91.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 15th were of no material interest.

It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire was becoming very strong. They complain of the behavior of the Relief Committee, the administration of the Poor Law, the enormous reduction in wages, and that the workmen is sinking more and more deeply into the power of his employer by running into debt for rent.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 12th inst., reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over fifty-four millions of francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted of over sixty-one millions.

A serious accident had occurred at Paris to one of the daughters of Mr. Sennac. The young lady was riding on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne with her father, when her horse took fright and threw her violently to the ground. Her head struck against the wheel of a carriage, and on being raised up her skull was found to be fractured. At latest dates she was said to be out of danger.

The Rente, on the 12th, opened firm, but closed flat, at 69.50.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

From the Indépendance Belge, March 12.

If we are well informed, there was on Wednesday, at the Palace of the Tuileries, a council of Marshals, the deliberations of which had reference to affairs in Mexico. The delays of the expedition, and the excesses which it entails, are in Paris, in high governmental quarters, a subject of very ruffled discontent. This feeling is exhibited in a kind of rumors, which, if they are not well founded, do not the less disclose the state of things. The most remarkable of these are one about the recall of the army and the constitution of some kind of peace with Juarez; another, the substitution for Gen. Forey of another chief, or at least the curtailment of his powers, so that M. Dubois de Saligny should resume the diplomatic functions of which he had been deprived.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Thursday, March 12.

In virtue of an Imperial decree, dated Monday last, the Commissioners appointed to prepare the lists for the conscription of the present year are to commence their operations on the 20th inst., and to complete them by the 25th of April. The number of conscripts to be raised is 100,000. These are to be drawn from the number of young men inscribed on the lists. They amount this year to 222,428. The number of names inscribed last year was 221,948. The period for paying 2,500 francs for exemption from the service will expire on the 7th May next. Independently, the number of conscripts to be left at home to assist their families is fixed at 3 per cent., or 3,000 out of the entire 100,000.

ITALY.

The official Turin Gazette publishes the bill authorizing the conclusion of the new loan, followed by a royal decree regulating the terms of its emission. The principal conditions are that a portion of the loan will be taken by private individuals (Messrs. Rothschilds and the National Bank,) and the remainder be submitted to public subscription. The rate of purchase will be determined by ministerial decree. The subscription is to be paid in ten installments, the first payable at the time of subscription, and the last upon the 20th of March, 1864. The rate of emission is at 71. The contract holds good for 700,000,000 lire, but it is not intended to raise more than 500,000,000. One hundred millions of lire have been reserved, to be submitted to a national public subscription.

M. ALBERTO MARIO.

A Turin letter to the Times, dated March 11, says:

"M. Alberto Mario, the husband of Miss Weston, sent in this day his resignation of his seat in Parliament, to which he had been returned by the constituency of Cascorie, in Sicily. The President of the Chamber announced that this resignation was grounded on the republican principles of M. Mario, which did not allow him to take the oath of fealty to the King and the Constitution. He, however, declined reading before the Chamber the letter of M. Mario. It is understood that this letter is couched in language insulting to the person of the King, no less than to the existing institutions of the country. The letter, it is said, will be put into the hands of the judicial authorities for criminal prosecution."

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Saturday, March 14.

The semi-official Generale Correspondenz says, Prince Metternich has been summoned to Vienna from Paris to report to the Ministry the present condition of political affairs.

TURKEY.

The National Assembly at Bucharest had, during its debate on the budget, passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The military force stationed at Kalafat had revolted against the Major in command.

GREECE.

Demonstrations in favor of King Otho are reported from various parts of Greece.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The February mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are received. Trade was very dull at most places, but at Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone and Bathurst it showed an improving tendency. Palm oil was in limited supply, and high prices were demanded by the native.

No captures of slavers are reported.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Sunday, March 13.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester having sent a protest to Earl Russell against fitting out vessels for the Confederates in England, Earl Russell replies by pointing out that the act of Parliament requires evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against parties suspected of contravening the law.

Langiewicz was, on the 12th inst., formally proclaimed Dictator of Poland by the revolutionary party at Warsaw.

The Poles had defeated the Russians, under Col. Tall, near Mysenowo. One hundred Russians were killed.

The Paris Moniteur has positive information that the Archbishop of Warsaw is among the members of the Polish Council who have tendered their resignations.

The Spanish Government have refused to permit a meeting at Madrid in favor of the Poles.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

THE NEW ITALIAN LOAN.

Turin, Saturday, March 14.

The new loan is to be issued at 71, without commission for any party, except the National Bank, which will receive a commission of 1 per cent.

The Italie Militare of to-day announces, that by order of the King soldiers compromitted in the last Garibaldian rising in Sicily, and condemned to penal servitude for life, have had this sentence commuted into twenty years' imprisonment.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Warsaw, Sunday, March 13.

According to reliable information, the insurgents of Lowczinsoki defeated the Russians on the 8th inst. near Wieralski, and captured 2 guns.

Another body of insurgents under Lelewel were also victorious near Wladzewa on the 8th ult., on which day the Russians sustained a further defeat near Kalisk, although in considerable force at that place.

Lublin, Saturday, March 14.

The greater part of the forces of Langiewicz are passed near Miechow, where skirmishes between the Russian and Polish vanguards took place yesterday.

The insurrection is gaining ground in the Government of Vrislaw.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Saturday, March 14—5:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull.

Rentes closed at 69.50, on account the money market.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Saturday, March 14.

The Arch Duke Ferdinand Maximilian is lying ill of the measles on the island of Lessina. His illness is not, however, attended with any alarming symptoms.

INDIA.

Bombay, Saturday, Feb. 20, and Sun.

Gray Shirtings, 9¾ lbs., higher prices demanded. Mule Twist, 40s, firm and higher. Cotton Brocade, 400 rupees. Sawginned Dharwar fair. Malwa Opium, 5,010 rs. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2.1½.

Government Securities—4 per cents., 96¾; 5½ per cents., 112¾.

Freights to Liverpool—Cotton, 90s.

Calcutta, Friday, Feb. 27.

Gray Shirtings, 9¾ lbs., firm. Mule Twist in good demand. Copper Sheathing quiet. Tin advancing. Indigo declining. Linseed advancing. Rice quiet. Jute firm. Exchange on London, 2.0¾. Freights to London for Seeds, 67s. 6d.

The homeward Bombay mail reached Suez on the 12th inst., evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and without any material variation. Consols closed on the 12th at 89¼@¾.

There was an increased supply of Money in the Discount market, and the demand at the Bank was unimportant.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £176,229.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s. 3½d.; Eagles 76s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, March 14—A. M.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "The slight amendment of June in the market noticed at the close of last week has continued during the present one, and as both the Trade and exporters have increased their purchases, the decline which took place ten days ago has been nearly recovered, and holders are now firm at the quoted rates, which are ¼d. ⅛ higher in American, Brazil and Egyptian, and ¼d.@ ⅜d. in East Indian."

The export to America this week is 3,376 bales. The business of the week (five days only) has been 22,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,100 and exporters 6,750 bales.

The business yesterday, Friday, was about 6,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....24¾d.	Middling Orleans....21¾d
Fair Mobile.....24d.	Middling Mobile.....21d
Fair Uplands.....23d.	Middling Uplands....21d

Stock on hand 407,510 bales, of which 83,610 are American. At sea from India 185,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

A much more cheerful tone pervades the market, and the inquiry is more general and extensive than for a long time past. Home trade Yarns are ¼d.@ ½d. dearer, and nearly all descriptions of Cloth and Yarn are very firmly held.

Messrs. Wardle, Mann & Co., Burland, Ashta & Co., Gosson, Bazza & Co., and others, report Piece goods and Yarns firmer. Prices range from 21s. to 27s. Wheat firmer and partially 2d.@3d ⅌ central dearer. Red Western 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; White Western 10s.@10s. 3d.; Southern 10s. 6d.@11s. Corn in better request, and 3d.@ ⅌ quarter higher. Mixed 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.; White 29s.@30s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef slow, and 2s. 6d. lower. Pork unaltered. Bacon quiet, but steady, at 27s. 3d.@ 28s. 6d. Lard in better demand, at the reduced prices of last week; fine, 38s. Tallow favors buyers; Butchers' Association, 42s.@42s. 6d. Butter quite at a stand for all qualities.

Pacoud—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet, at 30s.@32s. 6d. for Montreal Pots, and 31s. for Pearls. Rosin quiet, at 14s.@20s. for low common to low medium, and 24s. for fine. Spirited Turpentine—Small sales, at 120s. for American. Sugar keeps very quiet. Coffee without alteration. Rice quiet. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d., and Philadelphia 8s. 6s. Cloverseed irregular; American Red, 46s.@47s. for new. Linseed Cakes—American, £6 17s. 6d.@£6. Fish Oils inactive. Small sales of American bagged Sperm at £93@£93. Linseed Oil dull, at 44s. Petroleum is without improvement; Refined, 1s. 2d.@1s. 4d.; Crude, £12.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Barnes Bros. & Co. report: Corn Market dull, and prices tending downward. White American Wheat, 10s.@12s.; Red, 6s.@10s. Flour, 24s.@27s. Iron quiet, £5 10s.@£5 12s. 6d. for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pigs, 58s. 3d. Sugar quiet, and rather easier. Coffee very firm. Rice unchanged. Tea quiet, but firm; Common Congou, 1s. 1¾d. Spirits Turpentine in better demand; American, 110s. Rosin quiet; American, 20s. Linseed Cake lower; best New-York in bags, £9 5s.; barrels, £10@£10 5s.; Western, £9 2s. 6d. Linseed Oil steady at 42s. Fish Oils dull; American Sperm, £84; Cod, £42. Petroleum very dull; Refined, 1s. 2d.; Crude, £14. Tallow—More doing; Russian, 45s. Messrs. George & Tom report: "Rosin irregular for inferior, but fine sorts in request. Pork quiet and tending down. Bacon without improvement. Bacon in fair demand, but prices are in favor of buyers. Lard very dull. Cheese quiet but unchanged."

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John Ashta & Co. and John McCall & Co. report Wheat fully 3d. dearer, with a good demand; Milwaukee, 7s. 6d. Flours in better request; Extra State, 28s. Corn unaltered.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Barnes Bros. quote: U. S. 6s, 25@29; 5s of 1853, 69@63; Maryland, 73@75; Massachusetts, 80 and 85; Pennsylvania 5s, 59@61; Illinois, 69@72; Virginia 6s, 50@52. The latest sale were: Illinois Central, Railroad 49@46 discount; Erie Railroad 41¾@42.

VERY LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

Cotton—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d. ⅌ lb.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat firm and active. Corn dull, with a declining tendency.

Provisions quiet but steady.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 89¾ for money.

NEW-YORK COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week 7,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an advance. Orleans, fine ordinary, 20¾c.; fair, 20¾c. Stock in port 49,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The following is the address made by Major-Gen. Burnside in acknowledgment of the serenade given him the night after his arrival in Cincinnati:

My Friends: I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received me, and I take it as being the more complimentary, since I have come home among my own people. It is gratifying to me, because it seems to say that I have in your opinion done my duty. I come to you with full and abiding faith in the success of our cause. I have seen many and very dark hours in my soldier's experience, but in my darkest hours I have felt that the right will prevail. I know that we have the physical ability to put down this rebellion, and if I doubted that, I should still feel that there is a God who will sustain the right. But I do believe that we have the strength and the ability to put down a rebellion which originated in fraud, deceit and ambition. It originated in fraud when the Southern leaders stole from the Government its arms and its generals, and were conspiring with its foes while they were robbing on its substance. If you show me a Southern leader or a Southern sympathizer, I say then we have an ambitious man, and the time has come when we must fight against ambition—when we must take as firm a stand as against this rebellion itself. Again, gentlemen, I thank you.

—A letter dated on board the New-London, off Galveston, March 7, says:

"I mentioned in my last concerning some refugees that visited us at Sabine Pass. We sent them to New-Orleans. One of them is a native of Huntington, L. I. They say that they knew within a radius of sixty miles over one thousand men who have banded together for the purpose of resisting the rebel conscript law. They are wandering about in the swamps, and if they could have Federal protection from arbitrary arrests and persecutions they would form a Union regiment. The guns of the Morning Light, with proper means, could be raised, and with them a powerful battery built at the Pass, which would easily blockade the place. These men, understanding the character of the people about, and the nature of the surrounding country, would be the most fit to man such a battery. The remembrance of their past outrages, privations and wrongs would make them fight with fourfold vigor, and would form a nucleus for a Union army of loyal citizens of Texas, of whom there are hundreds. These matters have been presented to the consideration of their proposed light by Commander Read, and it is hoped that the importance of his report may meet with that attention and consideration to which their importance entitles them."

—We have already given the story of the eighteen privates who were detached for special service by Gen. Mitchell, were taken prisoners by the rebels, and after incredible sufferings, reached Washington a few days since. The sequel to their story is thus told by the Star, of March 9:

"Yesterday, by request, these returned soldiers had an interesting interview with the Judge Advocate, Gen. Holt, and also with the Secretary of War, in the presence of a number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them with a medal, such as was authorized by the last Congress for inoculation of the enemy during the first campaign of that character. He, in addition, gave to each a hundred dollars, and ordered the payment of the arrearages due them, and a sum equivalent to that taken from them by the rebels. He also requested Gen. Tom to